PHARMACOPŒIA

OF THE

HOSPITAL

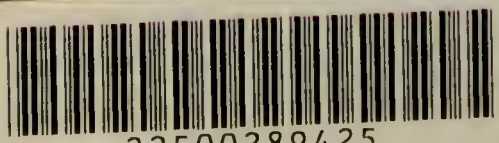
FOR

DISEASES OF THE THROAT

FOURTH EDITION.

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THE PHARMACOPŒIA

OF THE

HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE THROAT

AND

CHEST.

COLLEGE LONDON

THE PHARMACOPŒIA

OF THE

HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE THROAT

AND

CHEST.

(*GOLDEN SQUARE.*)

BASED ON

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

EDITED BY

MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D. LOND.,

Senior Physician to the Hospital.

FOURTH EDITION.

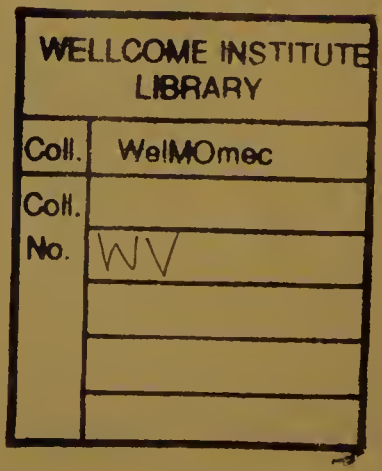
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"In the early stage of any department of knowledge, it is almost a matter of necessity that it should be in the hands of a few. But it is the highest privilege of those who thus devote themselves to the reclaiming of new spots of territory, to be able after a while to hand them over to the Commonwealth, to prove that they are now cultivated and well worthy of annexation."—*Jonathan Hutchinson.*

PREFACE

TO

THE FOURTH EDITION.

THE Third Edition of THE PHARMACOPŒIA having been out of print for two years, at the request of my colleagues, and with their co-operation, I have prepared a Fourth Edition. In the issue of 1873, and in that of 1875, scarcely any new Formulæ were added, so that this new edition may not unfairly be regarded as the result of eight additional years' experience—THE PHARMACOPŒIA having been first published in 1872.

A few Formulæ for inhalations, lozenges, and gargles, which have been found redundant or otherwise unsuitable, have been

omitted ; but the general character of the new edition consists in a large augmentation to the remedies hitherto used. To the Materia Medica the following drugs have been added: viz., Boracic Acid, Bromide of Iron, Ergotine, Iodide of Ethyl, Iodide of Sodium, Iodoform, Salicylic Acid, Salicylate of Soda, Terebene.

To the formulæ the following important additions have been made, viz. : Nasal Bougies, Pastils, Insufflations, Aural Solutions, and Ear-drops, whilst four fresh formulæ are added to the Collunaria, and there are fourteen new Mixtures. Additions have been made to the Hypodermic Injections, Pigments, Pills, Powders, and Lozenges.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

It has been thought desirable to insert a few observations with reference to the Weights and Measures used in this country, in the United States, and on the Continent. The Weights and Measures employed in this Pharmacopœia are those ordered to be used in the British Pharmacopœia, viz. :—

Weights.

1 Avoirdupois Pound = 16 ounces = 7,000 grains.
1 Ounce = 437·5 grains.

Measures.

1 Gallon = 8 pints.
1 Pint = 20 fluid ounces.
1 Fluid Ounce . . . = 8 fluid drachms.
1 Fluid Drachm . . . = 60 minims.

N.B. In the Formulæ of this Pharmacopœia, p. 42 *et seq.*, the terms *Drachm* and *Ounce*, when applied to liquids, are understood to be the Fluid Drachm and Fluid Ounce respectively, as defined by the British Pharmacopœia.

UNITED STATES.

The United States Pharmacopœia orders the Troy Weight and employs only the Troy ounce of 480 Grains and the Grain. The Troy ounce equals the

Avoirdupois Ounce and 42·5 Grains. The United States Pharmacopœia uses measures of the same name as the British Pharmacopœia, but they are different in value. The United States Pint of 16 Fluid Ounces weighs 16 Ounces 291·2 Grains Avoirdupois of distilled water at 60° F., whilst the British Imperial Pint weighs 20 Ounces Avoirdupois of distilled water at 60° F. The United States Fluid Ounce, which admits of the same divisions as the British Fluid Ounce, differs only from that in capacity to the extent that it weighs 18·2 Grains more of distilled water at 60° F.

CONTINENTAL STATES OF EUROPE.

Metrical Weights and Measures and their British Equivalents.

1 Gramme . . . = 15·432 grains.
1 Litre = 35·2754 fluid ounces.
1 Metre = 39·37079 inches.

The Gramme has its decimal multiples—Kilogramme, Hectogramme, and Decagramme,—and divisions—Decigramme, Centigramme, and Milligramme. The Litre and Metre have their corresponding decimal divisions—Decilitre, Centilitre, and Millilitre,—and Decimetre, Centimetre, and Millimetre.

In Continental States, where this system is now generally adopted for the dispensing and preparing of medicines, all liquids are weighed, and the terms Gramme, Centigramme, and Kilogramme only are used. This avoids the possibility of errors, which the similarity of the names Decagramme and Decigramme might lead to.

THE MATERIA MEDICA.

*** *In this section the doses are not given where the medicament is repeated in* THE FORMULÆ, *page* 42.

Absolute Alcohol, B.P.

Preparation—Injectio Iodi Hypodermica Fortior.

Acaciæ Gummi, B.P.

Preparations—Mistura Acaciæ.
„ Cretæ.
Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus, B.P.
Trochisci Varii.

Acidum Aceticum, B.P.

Preparations—Acidum Aceticum Dilutum, B.P.
Acetum Scillæ, B.P. *Dose*, 15 to 40 minims.
Gargarisma Acidi Acetici.
Injectio Acidi Acetici Hypodermica.
Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis, B.P. *Dose*, 2 to 6 drachms.
Oxymel Scillæ, B.P. *Dose*, ½ to 1 drachm.
Vapor Acidi Acetici.

Acidum Aceticum Glaciale, B.P.

Preparations—Acetum Cantharidis, B.P.
Vapor Acidi Acetici.

Acidum Arseniosum, B.P.

Preparation—Liquor Arsenicalis, B.P. *Dose*, 2 to 8 minims.

Acidum Benzoicum, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 15 grains.

Preparations—Tinctura Camphoræ Composita, B.P. *Dose*, 15 minims to 1 drachm.
Trochisci Acidi Benzoici.
Vapor Acidi Benzoici.
Vapor Iodi Benzoatus.

Acidum Boracicum, B.P.

Preparation—Pastillus Acidi Boracici.

Acidum Carbolicum, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains.

Preparations—Buginarium Acidi Carbolici.
Collunarium Acidi Carbolici.
Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici.
Gargarisma Acidi Carbolici.
Injectio Acidi Carbolici.
Lotio Alkalina.
Lotio Zinci Sulphatis.
Nebula Acidi Carbolici.
Pastillus Acidi Carbolici.
Pigmentum Acidi Carbolici.
Vapor Acidi Carbolici.

Acidum Citricum, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Mistura Potassæ Citratis.
Pulveres pro Misturâ Effervescente.

Acidum Gallicum, B.P.

Dose, 2 to 10 grains.

Preparation—Mistura Acidi Gallici.

Acidum Fluoricum Dilutum. *Diluted Fluoric Acid.*

H F. + Aq.

Syn.—Diluted Hydrofluoric Acid.

An aqueous solution of Hydrofluoric Acid Gas, obtained by passing the gas, produced by the action of Sulphuric Acid on Fluor Spar, into water. The commercial acid prepared thus is redistilled for therapeutic use. The redistilled acid contains about 30 per cent. of Fluoric Acid. A half per cent. solution of the redistilled acid is kept in glass bottles for use.

Dose, 20 to 60 minims.

Preparation—Mistura Acidi Fluorici.

Acidum Hydrochloricum, B.P.

Preparations—Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum, B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 30 minims.
Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 20 minims.
Gargarisma Acidi Hydrochlorici.
Mistura Acidi Nitro-Hydrochlorici.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum, B.P.
(Contains 2 per cent. of Anhydrous Prussic Acid.)

Dose, 2 to 8 minims.

Preparations—Mistura Acidi Hydrocyanici.
Mistura Bismuthi Alkalina.
Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.

Acidum Lacticum, U.S.P., sp. gr. 1·212.

Preparation—Nebula Acidi Lactici.

Acidum Nitricum, B.P.

Preparations—Acidum Nitricum Dilutum. B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 20 minims.

Mistura Acidi Nitro-Hydrochlorici.

Acidum Oleicum. *Oleic Acid.*

Obtained by the action of superheated steam on Palm Oil, and afterwards separating by pressure the Oleic Acid from the Palmitic Acid.

Characters and Tests.—At ordinary temperatures it is an oily liquid of a sherry colour, with a slight but not disagreeable odour. It is acid to test-paper, insoluble in water, but is dissolved readily by Rectified Spirit, Ether, Chloroform, and Fixed Oils.

Preparations—Linimentum Hydrargyri Oleatis cum Morphiâ.
Unguentum Hydrargyri Oleatis.

Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

Preparation—Mistura Acidi Phosphorici Composita.

Acidum Salicylicum. *Salicylic Acid.*

$C_7 H_6 O_3$.

Prepared by passing Carbonic Acid into a mixture of Carbolic Acid and Caustic Soda at a high temperature, and decomposing the Salicylate of Soda thus obtained by means of Hydrochloric Acid; Salicylic Acid separates and is purified by re-crystallization.

Characters and Tests—In white acicular crystals, slightly soluble in water (1 in 760), readily soluble in Rectified Spirit. Borax renders it freely soluble in water. An aqueous solution gives a deep violet colour with Solution of Perchloride of Iron.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains.

Preparation—Sodæ Salicylas.

Acidum Sulphuricum, B.P.

Preparation—Acidum Sulphuricum Alcoholisatum
Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum, B.P.
Dose, 5 to 30 minims.

Acidum Sulphurosum, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.

Preparations—Vapor Acidi Sulphurosi.
Nebula Acidi Sulphurosi.

Acidum Tannicum, B.P.

Dose, 2 to 10 grains.

Preparations—Collunarium Acidi Tannici.
Gargarisma Acidi Tannici Commune.
„ Acidi Tannici et Gallici.
Glycerinum Acidi Tannici, B.P.
Insufflatio Acidi Tannici.
Insufflatio Acidi Tannici cum Iodoformo.
Nebula Acidi Tannici.
Trochisci Acidi Tannici.

Aconiti Radix, B.P.

Preparations—Linimentum Aconiti, B.P.
Mistura Aconiti.
Tinctura Aconiti, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 minims.
Trochisci Aconiti.

Adeps Præparatus, B.P.

Æther, B.P.

Dose, 20 to 60 minims.

Preparations—Mistura Ammoniæ cum Æthere.
Mistura Senegæ cum Ammoniâ.
Pigmentum Tolutanum.
Spiritus Ætheris, B.P.
Dose, 30 to 90 minims.

Æther Aceticus, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Ætheris Acetici.

Æthyl Iodidum. *Iodide of Ethyl.*

$C_2 H_5 I$. *Syn.*—Hydriodic Ether.

May be obtained by distilling a mixture of Alcohol, Iodine, and Phosphorus. It is a colourless liquid, but liable by setting free Iodine to become coloured. It has a penetrating ethereal odour; boils at 148° F.; has S.G. 1·94; is not inflammable. When dropped on red-hot charcoal, it gives off a purple vapour. It is dissolved by Alcohol, but not readily by water.

Preparation—Vapor Æthyl Iodidi.

Aldehydum Dilutum. *Diluted Aldehyde.*

$C_2 H_4 O$, mixed with Alcohol.

A volatile liquid produced by the oxidation of Alcohol. Diluted Aldehyde is a limpid, colourless, and transparent fluid of characteristic ethereal odour, and should contain 15 per cent. of pure aldehyde. It mixes in all proportions with water and rectified spirit. It is neutral to test-paper, but acquires acidity, by exposure to air, from the production of Acetic Acid. It must therefore be kept in well-closed bottles.

Preparation—Vapor Aldehydi.

Aloe Socotrina, B.P.

Dose, 2 to 6 grains.

Preparations—Decoctum Aloës Compositum, B.P. *Dose*, ½ to 2 ounces.
Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum, B.P. *Dose*, 3 to 10 grains.
Pilula Aloës cum Belladonnâ.
Pilula Aloës et Ferri.
„ „ et Myrrhæ, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.
Pilula Cathartica.
„ Rhei Composita, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

Althææ Radix. *Marshmallow Root.*

The dried root of Althæa Officinalis (*Linn.*).

Preparation—Trochisci Althææ.

Alumen, B.P. *Ammonia Alum.*

Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

Preparations—Collunarium Aluminis.
Gargarisma Aluminis.
Insufflatio Aluminis.
„ „ (Aural.)
Lotio Aluminis.
Nebula Aluminis.

Alumen, P.L. *Potash Alum.*

Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

Preparation—Pigmentum Aluminii Acetatis.

Ammoniæ Carbonas, B.P.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains.

Preparations—Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis, B.P.
Dose, 2 to 6 drachms.
Mistura Amara.
Mistura Ammoniæ cum Ipecacuanhâ.
Mistura Potassii Iodidi.
Mistura Senegæ cum Ammoniâ.
Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus, B.P.
Dose, ½ to 1 drachm.

Ammoniæ Liquor, B.P., sp. gr. 0.959.

Preparations—Linimentum Ammoniæ, B.P.
Vapor Ammoniæ.

Ammonii Chloridum, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Lotio Ammonii Chloridi Alkalina.
" " " Astringens.
Mistura Solvens.
Pastillus Ammonii Chloridi.
Trochisci Ammonii Chloridi.

Amyl Nitris, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Amyl Nitritis.

Amylum, B.P.

Preparations—Glycerinum Amyli, B.P.
Pulvis Aluminis cum Amylo.

Antimonium Tartaratum, B.P.

Preparations—Vinum Antimoniale.
Mistura Salina Aperiens

Aqua, B.P.

Preparations—Aqua Aurantii Floris.
Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ.
Aqua Rosæ.
Gargarismata et Vapores Varii.

Aqua Destillata, B.P.

Preparations—Pigmentum Argenti Nitratis.
Vapores Varii.

Aqua Aurantii Floris.

Preparation—Glyco-gelatine.

Argenti Nitras, B.P.

Preparations—Guttæ Argenti Nitratis Fortes.
Guttæ Argenti Nitratis Fortissimæ
Guttæ Argenti Nitratis Mites.
Pigmentum Argenti Nitratis Dilutum.
Pigmentum Argenti Nitratis Forte.

Assafœtida, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

Preparations—Pilula Assafœtidæ Composita, B.P.
Pilula Zinci Valerianatis.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Atropia, B.P.

Preparations—Atropiæ Sulphas, B.P.
Liquor Atropiæ Sulphatis, B.P.

Aurantii Cortex, B.P.

Preparations—Mistura Stomachica.
Syrupus Aurantii, B.P. *Dose*, 1 drachm.

Balsamum Tolutanum, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

Preparations—Pigmentum Tolutanum.
Syrupus Tolutanus, B.P. *Dose*, 1 drachm.
Tinctura Benzoini Composita, B.P.
Vapor Acidi Benzoici.

Belladonnæ Folia, B.P.

Preparations—Extractum Belladonnæ, B.P. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 grain.
Pilula Aloës cum Belladonnâ.
Pulvis Zinci cum Belladonnâ.

Belladonnæ Radix, B.P.

Preparation—Linimentum Belladonnæ, B.P.

Benzoinum, B.P.

Preparations—Acidum Benzoicum, B.P. (*vide* p. 2).
Tinctura Benzoini Composita, B.P.
Dose, ½ to 1 drachm, triturated with mucilage or yolk of egg. (The Benzoin inhalation is made from this Tincture, and Nitrated Papers may be steeped in it.)

Bismuthi Subnitras, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

Preparations—Buginarium Bismuthi.
Insufflatio Bismuthi.
„ Argenti Nitratis (Aural).
Mistura Bismuthi.
Mistura Bismuthi Alkalina.
Pastillus Bismuthi.
Pastillus Bismuthi et Morphiæ.
Pastillus Bismuthi et Potassæ Chloratis.

Borax, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 40 grains.

Preparations—Gargarisma Boracis.
Glycerinum Boracis, B.P.
Insufflatio Boracis.
Nebula Alkalina.
Trochisci Boracis.

Calcis Hydras, B.P.

Preparations—Liquor Calcis, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 4 ounces.

Nebula Calcis.

Calumbæ Radix, B.P.

Dose, in powder, 5 to 20 grains.

Preparation—Infusum Calumbæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 ounces.

Calx, B.P.

Preparation—Pasta Londinensis.

Cambogia, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 4 grains.

Preparation—Pilula Cathartica.

Camphora, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 10 grains.

Preparations—Aqua Camphoræ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 ounces.

Linimentum Aconiti, B.P.

,, Belladonnæ, B.P.

,, Camphoræ, B.P.

Pigmentum Chloral et Camphoræ.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita, B.P.

Dose, 15 minims to 1 drachm.

Spiritus Camphoræ.

(The Vapor Camphoræ is made from Spiritus Camphoræ.)

Camphor is also prescribed in combination with other stimulants in various inhalations. (*Vide* page 77.

Cantharis, B.P.

Preparations—Acetum Cantharidis, B.P.
Emplastrum Cantharidis, B.P.
Liquor Epispasticus, B.P.
Tinctura Cantharidis, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 20 minims.

Capsici Fructus, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.

Preparation—Pilula Podophylli.

Caramel.

Syn.—Burnt Sugar.

Prepared by heating Cane Sugar to 400° F., and dissolving the residue in water.

Characters.—A lustrous dark brown liquid, about S.G. 1·345. It is dissolved by water, but not by strong alcoholic liquids.

Preparations—Mistura Amara.
„ Salina.

Cardamomum, B.P.

Preparation—Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum, B.P.

Carmina. *Carmine.*

A red colouring substance, soluble in Ammonia, prepared from the Cochineal Insect, *Coccus Cacti*, B.P.

Preparation—Glyco-gelatine.

Cascarillæ Cortex, B.P.

Preparation—Infusum Cascarillæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 ounces.

Catechu Pallidum, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Tinctura Catechu, B.P. *Dose*, ½ to 2 drachms.

Trochisci Catechu.

Cera Alba, B.P.

Preparations—Unguentum Simplex, B.P.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri, B.P.

Cera Flava, B.P.

Preparations—Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxydi Rubri, B.P.

Unguentum Sabinæ, B.P.

Chloral Hydras, B.P.

Preparations—Mistura Chloral Hydratis.

Pigmentum Chloral et Camphoræ.

Chloroformum, B.P.

Dose, 3 to 10 minims.

Preparations—Aqua Chloroformi.

Linimentum Choloroformi, B.P.

Mistura Sodæ cum Rheo.

Mistura Stomachica.

Spiritus Chloroformi, B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 60 minims.

Vapor Chloroformi.

Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex, B.P.

Dose, in powder, 10 to 60 grains.

Preparation—Decoctum Cinchonæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 ounces.

Mistura Cinchonæ Acida.

Mistura Cinchonæ Ammoniata.

Cinnamomi Cortex, B.P.

Preparation—Mistura Aromatica.

Colchici Semina, B.P.

Preparation—Tinctura Colchici Seminum, B.P.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

Colocynthidis Pulpa, B.P.

Dose, in powder, 2 to 8 grains.

Preparation—Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum, B.P. *Dose*, 3 to 10 grains.

Conii Folia, B.P.

Dose, in powder, 2 to 8 grains.

Preparation—Succus Conii, B.P. *Dose*, 30 to 60 minims.
(Vapor Conii is made from Succus Conii.)

Creasotum, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 3 drops.

Preparation—Vapor Creasoti.

Creta Præparata, B.P,

Dose, 10 to 60 grains.

Preparation—Mistura Cretæ.

Croton-Chloral Hydras. *Croton-Chloral Hydrate.*

Chemically.—Butyl-Chloral Hydrate.
$C_4 H_5 Cl_3 O, H_2 O$.
Produced by the action of Chlorine on Aldehyde in the manufacture of Chloral, from which

CROTON-CHLORAL HYDRAS—*continued.*

Croton-Chloral is separated by fractional distillation. The crude Croton-Chloral is hydrated by treatment with hot water, and further purified and crystallized.

Characters and Tests.—In small white, pearly, glittering, tabular crystals, which have a pine-apple odour and an acrid nauseous taste. Croton-Chloral Hydrate is freely soluble in Glycerine, and in 1 part in 100 of cold distilled water.

Preparation—Mistura Croton-Chloral.

Cubeba, B.P.

Dose, 30 to 120 grains.

Preparation—Trochisci Cubebæ.

Cupri Sulphas, B.P.

Preparations—Buginarium Cupri Sulphatis.
Pigmentum Cupri Sulphatis.

Digitalis Folia, B.P.

Dose, in powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Preparations—Infusum Digitalis, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 4 drachms.
Pilula Digitalis Plumbea.
Tinctura Digitalis, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 30 minims, or more.

Elaterium, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Ergota, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Ergotina.

Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum.

Dose, 10 to 60 minims.

Mistura Ergotæ Plumbea.

Ergotina. *Ergotine.*

The purified aqueous extract of Ergot.

Dose, 1 to 4 grains.

Preparation—Injectio Ergotinæ Hypodermica.

Farina Tritici, B.P.

Preparation—Tela Zinci Chloridi.

Ferri et Ammoniæ Citras, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Preparation—Mistura Ferri et Ammoniæ Citratis.

Ferri Bromidum. *Bromide of Iron.*

$FeBr_2$

Prepared by the direct combination of Bromine with Metallic Iron in the presence of water and evaporating the solution till, when cooled, it will solidify.

Characters and Tests.—In greyish-white masses which on exposure to the air acquire a brown colour from oxidation. When its solution in water is mixed with a little chlorine water, Chloroform agitated with the mixture, on falling to the bottom, exhibits a red colour. Its solution in water also gives a blue precipitate with red Prussiate of Potash.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains.

Ferri Iodidum, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains, in solution.

Preparation—Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, B.P. *Dose*, ½ to 1 drachm.

Ferri Perchloridum. *Perchloride of Iron.*

Perchloride of Iron, $Fe_2Cl_6\,12\,H_2O$.

Prepared by carefully evaporating Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior, B.P., and setting aside to crystallize.

Characters and Tests.—In pale orange yellow, opaque crystalline masses, very deliquescent and entirely soluble in water. This solution should not give a blue precipitate on the addition of Red Prussiate of Potash.

Preparations—Injectio Ferri Perchloridi.
Liquor Ferri Perchloridi, B.P.
Mistura Ferri Opiata.
Mistura Ferri Perchloridi cum Quassiâ.
Pigmentum Ferri Perchloridi Dilutum.
„ „ „ Forte.
Nebula „ „

Ferri Phosphas, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 10 grains.

Preparation—Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis, B.P. *Dose*, 1 drachm.

Ferri Sulphas, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains.

Preparations—Pigmentum Ferri Sulphatis.
Pilula Aloës et Ferri.
Mistura Ferri Composita, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 ounces.
Mistura Ferri Sulphatis Aperiens.
Nebula Ferri Sulphatis.

Ferro-Alumen. *Iron Alum.*

$Fe_2(SO_4)_3(NH_4)_2SO_4\,24\,H_2O$.

Iron Alum is prepared by mixing equivalents of Persulphate of Iron and Sulphate of Ammonia. The crystals produced are of the usual octagonal shape, and of pale amethyst colour.

Preparations—Pigmentum Ferro-Aluminis.
Gargarisma „ „
Nebula „ „

Galla, B.P.

Preparations—Acidum Gallicum, B.P. (page 3).
„ Tannicum, B.P. (page 6).

Gelatina Purificata. *Gelatine, purified.*

The dried pure jelly obtained from bone-cartilage, fresh skin, or tendons of animals.

Preparations—Gelato-glycerine.
Glyco-gelatine.

Gentianæ Radix, B.P.

Preparations—Extractum Gentianæ, B.P. *Dose*, 2 to 10 grains.
Infusum Gentianæ Compositum, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 ounces.
Mistura Gentianæ cum Sodâ.
„ Sodæ cum Rheo.
„ Stomachica.

Glycerinum, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

Preparations—Gargarismata Varia.
Gelato-glycerine.

GLYCERINUM—*continued.*

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici, B.P.
" " Tannici, B.P.
" Amyli, B.P.
" Boracis, B.P.
" Tragacanthæ.
Glyco-gelatine.
Linctus Glycerini.
Mistura Acidi Gallici.
Pastilli Varii.

Glycyrrhizæ Radix.

Preparations—Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum.
Mistura Solvens.
Pilula Digitalis Plumbea.

Guaiaci Resina, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Mistura Guaiaci Ammoniata.
Trochisci Guaiaci.

Hamamelis. U.S.P.

Preparation—Tinctura Hamamelis (1 in 10 of proof spirit).

Hæmatoxyli Lignum, B.P.

Preparation—Decoctum Hæmatoxyli, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 ounces.

Hydrargyri Cyanidum. *Cyanide of Mercury*, **Hg 2CN.**

Syn.—Bicyanide of Mercury.

May be prepared by boiling Sulphate of Mercury in an aqueous solution of Yellow Prussiate of Potash, and afterwards filtering and evaporating that crystals may be formed.

HYDRARGYRI CYANIDUM—*continued.*

Characters and Tests.—In colourless transparent crystals, having a nauseous metallic taste. Heated, it yields Metallic Mercury and Cyanogen Gas.

Preparation—Pilula Hydrargyri Cyanidi.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum, B.P.

Preparations—Injectio Hydrargyri Iodidi Hypodermica.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride, B.P.

Preparation—Pilula Hydrargyri Viridis.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum, B.P.

Preparations—Linimentum Hydrargyri Oleatis.

" " " cum Morphiâ.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oleatis.

Hydrargyri Perchloridum, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.

Preparations—Gargarisma Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi, B.P. *Dose*, ½ to 2 drachms.

Hydrargyri Subchloridum, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to 5 grains.

Preparations—Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi cum Rheo.

Hydrargyrum, B.P.

Preparations — Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ, B.P. *Dose*, 3 to 8 grains; and the various preparations of Mercury herein contained.

Hyoscyami Folia, B.P.

Preparation—Extractum Hyoscyami, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grains.

Hyoscyami Semina. *Henbane Seed.*

The ripe seeds of Hyoscyamus Niger *(Linn.)*, obtained from the biennial plants.

Preparation—Vapor Hyoscyami.

Iodum, B.P.

Preparations—Caustica Zinci Iodati.
Injectio Iodi.
Injectio Iodi Hypodermica Communis.
Injectio Iodi Hypodermica Fortior.
Injectio Iodi Hypodermica Fortissima.
Liquor Iodi, B.P.
Nebula Iodi cum Acido Tannico.
Nebula Zinci Iodati.
Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, B.P.
Tinctura Iodi, B.P.
Unguentum Iodi, B.P.
Vapor Iodi.
Vapor Iodi Benzoatus.
Vapor Iodi Camphoratus.

Iodoformum. *Iodoform.*

CHI_3

Prepared by the action of Iodine on a hot solution of Carbonate of Soda or Potash in diluted Alcohol.

Characters.—In shining yellow crystalline scales, having a persistent disagreeable odour resembling that of Saffron.

Dose—½ to 3 grains or more.

Preparations—Buginarium Iodoformi.
Insufflatio Iodoformi.
" " (Aural)
Nebula Iodoformi.
Pastillus Iodoformi.
Pilula Iodoformi.

[First recommended as a local application in syphilitic diseases of the throat and nose by Dr. Prosser James, Med. Soc., Lond., Oct. 1871.]

Ipecacuanha, B.P.

Dose, as an Expectorant, ½ to 2 grains; as an Emetic, 15 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Acetum Ipecacuanhæ.
Mistura Ammoniæ cum Ipecacuanhâ.
Mistura Ipecacuanhæ.
Mistura Scillæ Composita.
Pilula Hydrargyri cum Cretâ.
Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grains.
Vinum Ipecacuanhæ, B.P. *Dose*, as an Expectorant, &c., 5 to 40 minims; as an Emetic, 3 to 6 drachms.

Jalapa, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Pilula Cathartica.

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, B.P. *Dose*, 20 to 60 grains.

Pulvis Scammonii Compositus, B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 20 grains.

Kaolin Præparatus. *Prepared Kaolin.*

Native white Silicate of Alumina, which has been purified by elutriation from free Silica, and undecomposed Felspar.

Characters.—A pearly white powder, unctuous to the touch, and free from grittiness.

Use.—For suspending essential oils in Inhalation Mixtures containing Ammonia. (*Vide* p. 75).

Kino, B.P.

Preparation—Trochisci Kino.

Krameriæ Radix, B.P.

Preparations—Extractum Krameriæ, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 20 grains.

Gargarisma Krameriæ.

Tinctura Krameriæ, B.P. *Dose*, ½ to 2 drachms.

Trochisci Krameriæ.

Lactuca, B.P.

Preparations—Extractum Lactucæ, B.P. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grains.

Trochisci Lactucæ.

Lini Farina, B.P.

Preparations—Cataplasma Lini, B.P. (bnt withont the olive oil).
Cataplasma Sinapis, B.P.

Liquor Aluminii Chloridi sp. gr. 1·250.

Solution of Chloride of Aluminium.

$Al_2 Cl_6 + Aq.$

This solution is obtained by dissolving Alumina, or Aluminium Hydrate, in Hydrochloric Acid. It is a pale yellow transparent and inodorous liquid, with an astringent taste and strongly acid reaction. When evaporated, it gives off the Hydrochloric Acid, and leaves Alnmina. The solntion gives a precipitate with Caustic Potash, redissolved by excess.

Preparations—Gargarisma Aluminii Chloridi.
Nebula Aluminii Chloridi.
Pigmentnm Alnminii Chloridi.

N.B.—This is a pnrer and mnch more concentrated solution than the common disinfectant —Chloralum, with which it must not be confonnded.

Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus, B.P.

Liquor Potassæ, B.P.

Preparation—Mistura Bismuthi Alkalina.

Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 20 minims.

Preparation—Gargarisma Sodæ Chloratæ.

Lobelia, B.P.

Preparation—Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea, B.P.
Dose, 10 to 30 minims.

Lupulina. *Lupuline.*

The Lupulinic glands or minute yellow grains adherent to the base of the scales of the strobile of the Hop, *Humulus Lupulus*, B.P.

Dose—2 to 12 grains.

Preparation—Vapor Lupulinæ.

Magnesia, B.P.

Magnesiæ Carbonas Levis, B.P.

Use.—For suspending essential oils in Inhalation mixtures. (*Vide* p. 70)

Preparations—Mistura Alba.
Mistura Bismuthi Alkalina.

Magnesiæ Sulphas, B.P.

Dose, 60 grains to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Preparation—Mistura Alba.
Mistura Sennæ Composita, B.P.

Morphia. *Morphia.*

The Pure Alkaloid.

It may be prepared by adding solution of Ammonia to an aqueous solution of the Hydrochlorate of Morphia, and washing and carefully drying the precipitate.

Characters and Tests.—It is a white amorphous powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in Rectified Spirit, and can be obtained in

MORPHIA—*continued.*

crystals from such a solution when evaporated. It is also entirely soluble in Diluted Acetic Acid, and in solution of Potash. Puro Morphia is coloured an orange-red when moistened with strong Nitric Acid, and greenish-bluo by solution of Perchloride of Iron.

Preparation—Linimentum Hydrargyri Olcatis cum Morphiâ.

Morphiæ Acetas, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Preparations—Buginaria Morphiæ.

Insufflatio Morphiæ.

Linctus Limonis.

Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis, B.P.
Dose, 10 to 60 minims.

Pastillus Bismuthi et Morphiæ.

Morphiæ Hydrochloras, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Preparation—Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis, B.P.
Dose—10 to 60 minims.

Morphiæ Sulphas, U.S.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Note—This Salt of Morphia is very stable, and is most preferred in the United States.

Myrrha, B.P.

Preparations—Decoctum Aloës Compositum, B.P. (page 7)

Pilula Aloës et Myrrhæ, B.P.

,, Rhei Composita, B.P.

Nux Vomica, B.P.

Preparations—Extractum Nucis Vomicæ, B.P.
Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 grain.
Mistura Sodæ cum Rheo.
Pilula Aloës cum Belladonnâ.
Pilula Nucis Vomicæ Cathartica, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain in each pill.
Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ, B.P. *Dose*, 3 to 10 minims.

Oleum Cajuputi, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Cajuputi.

Oleum Calami Aromatici. *Oil of Sweet Flag.*

The oil distilled from the rhizome of the Calamus Aromaticus, *Linn.* (Sweet Flag). It is of a pale yellow colour, of fragrant odour, and of an acrid, soapy taste. It has a sp. gr. of 0·938 at 60° F.

Preparation—Vapor Calami Aromatici.

Oleum Caryophylli, B.P.

Preparation—Pilula Cathartica.

Oleum Cassiæ. *Oil of Cassia.*

The Oil distilled from the bark of Cinnamomum Cassia (*Linn.*). It is of a wine-yellow colour, has the odour and taste of Cassia, and is heavier than water. Its properties and composition are similar to those of Oil of Cinnamon. It has a sp. gr. of 1·029 at 60° F.

Preparations—Nitrated papers with Cassia.
Vapor Cassiæ.

Oleum Cinnamomi, B.P.

Preparations—Mistura Cretæ.
Nitrated papers with Cinnamon.

Oleum Crotonis, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 minim.

Preparation—Linimentum Crotonis, B.P.

Oleum Cubebæ, B.P.

Preparations—Vapor Cubebæ.
Vapor Cubebæ c. Limone.

Oleum Juniperi Anglicum, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Juniperi.

Oleum Limonis, B.P.

Preparation—Vapor Cubebæ c. Limone.

Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ, B.P.

Preparation—Pilula Rhei Composita, B.P.

Oleum Morrhuæ, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms.

Oleum Myrti Essentiale. *Essential Oil of Myrtle.*

Preparation—Vapor Myrti.

The Oil distilled from the flowers and leaves of the Myrtus Communis (*Linn.*). It is of sherry colour, and has the fragrance and taste of the plant. Its sp. gr. is 0·891 at 60° F.

Oleum Olivæ, B.P.

Used in the preparation of various ointments and liniments.

Oleum Origani Pallidum. *Pale Oil of Thyme.*

Though known in commerce as Oleum Origani, the oil is not obtained from the Origanum Vulgare (common Marjoram), but from the common Thyme.

Syn.—Oleum Thymi Vulgaris Rectificatum.

The Oil distilled from the flowering herb of Thymus Vulgaris (*Linn.*), or common Thyme. Subsequently rectified. It is colourless, of fragrant odour, and acrid, pungent taste, and has a sp. gr. of 0·884 at 60° F.

Preparation—Vapor Origani.

Oleum Pini Sylvestris. *Oil of Scotch Pine Leaf.*

This Oil is not to be confounded with ordinary Oil of Turpentine. It is prepared from the leaves of the Pinus Sylvestris (*Linn.*), and is well known in Germany, whence it is imported as Firwool Oil. It is perfectly colourless and transparent, and has an agreeable odour of the fresh pine. It has a sp. gr. of 0·868 at 60° F. It is sold, both in this country and on the Continent, for external use in Rheumatism.

Preparations—Buginarium Pini Sylvestris.
Vapor Pini Sylvestris.

Oleum Ricini, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms.

Oleum Salviæ. *Oil of Sage.*

The Oil distilled from the herbaceous portion of Salvia Officinalis (*Linn.*), or Common Sage. It is almost colourless, has the odour and taste of the herb, and a sp. gr. of 0·898 at 60° F.

Preparation—Vapor Salviæ.

Oleum Santali Albi. *Oil of Santal.*

The Oil distilled from the wood of the Santalum Album (*Linn.*), or sandal wood. It is of pale yellow colour and of very fragrant odour. It has a sp. gr. of 0·975 at 60° F.

Preparations—Vapor Santali.

Nitrated papers with Santal.

Opium, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

The Preparations in which Opium is contained in this Pharmacopœia are:

Extractum Opii, B.P. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.
Mistura Ferri Opiata.
Pilula Digitalis Plumbea.
Pilula Hydrargyri cum Opio.
Pilula Hydrargyri Viridis.
Pilula Saponis Composita, B.P. 1 in 6 nearly.
Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, B.P. 1 part in 10.
Tinctura Camphoræ Composita, B.P. $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to 1 fluid drachm.
Tinctura Opii, B.P. 1 grain in 15 minims (nearly).
Trochisci Sedativi, $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of Extract of Opium in each lozenge.

Pepsina Porci (Bullock's.) *Pig's Pepsine.*

Dose, 2 to 5 grains.

Plumbi Acetas, B.P.

Preparations—Buginarium Plumbi Acetatis.
Insufflatio Plumbi Acetatis.
Mistura Ergotæ Plumbea.
Pigmentum Aluminii Acetatis.
Pilula Digitalis Plumbea.

Podophylli Resina, B.P.

Dose $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 grain.

Preparation—Pilula Podophylli.

Potassæ Acetas, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 60 grains.

Preparation—Mistura Diuretica.

Potassæ Bicarbonas, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 40 grains.

Preparation—Mistura Effervescens.

Potassæ Carbonas, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Decoctum Aloës Compositum, B.P. (page 7).
Mistura Ferri Composita, B.P. (page 7).

Potassæ Chloras, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Gargarisma Potassæ Chloratis.
Lotio Potassæ Chloratis Alkalina.
Nebula Potassæ Chloratis.
Pastillus Bismuthi et Potassæ Chloratis.
Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis.

Potassæ Citras, B.P.

Dose, 20 to 60 grains.

Preparations—Mistura Potassæ Citratis.
Trochisci Potassæ Citratis.

Potassæ Nitras, B.P.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Mistura Salina.

„ Diaphoretica.

„ Diuretica.

Fuming Inhalations, various.

Potassæ Permanganas, B.P.

Preparations—Collunarium Potassæ Permanganatis.

Gargarisma Potassæ Permanganatis.

Injectio Potassæ Permanganatis.

Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis, B.P.

Nebula Potassæ Permanganatis.

Potassæ Sulphas, B.P.

Dose, 15 to 60 grains.

Preparation—Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, B.P. (page 23).

Potassæ Tartras Acida, B.P.

Dose, 20 to 60 grains.

Preparations—Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, B.P.
Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

Trochisci Potassæ Tartratis Acidæ.

Potassii Bromidum, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Acidum Hydrobromicum Dilutum.

Gargarisma Potassii Bromidi.

Nebula Potassii Bromidi.

Potassii Iodidum, B.P.

Dose, 2 to 30 grains.

Preparations—Caustica Zinci Iodati.
Injectio Iodi Hypodermica Fortissima.
Mistura Potassii Iodidi.
Nebula Zinci Iodati.
Pigmentum Iodi.
Tinctura Iodi, B.P.
Unguentum Iodi, B.P.
„ Potassii Iodidi, B.P.

Quassiæ Lignum, B.P.

Preparations—Infusum Quassiæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.
Mistura Amara.
Mistura Ferri Perchloridi cum Quassiâ.

Quiniæ Sulphas, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 10 grains.

Preparations—Collunarium Quiniæ.
Mistura Quiniæ.

Rhei Radix, B.P.

Dose, in powder, 2 to 20 grains.

Preparations—Mistura Sodæ cum Rheo.
Mistura Stomachica.
Pilula Rhei Composita, B.P. *Dose* 5 to 10 grains.
Pulvis Rhei cum Sodâ.

Ribis Nigri Fructus. *Black Currant Fruit.*

Preparation—Black Currant Paste.

Ribis Rubri Fructus. *Red Currant Fruit.*
Preparation—Red Currant Paste.

Sabinæ Cacumina, B.P.
Preparation—Unguentum Sabinæ, B.P.

Saccharum Lactis, B.P.
Preparations—Pilula Hydrargyri Cyanidi.
Pilula Iodoformi.

Saccharum Purificatum, B.P.
Preparations—Caramel.
Syrupus, B.P.
Trochisci Varii.

Sapo Durus, B.P.
Preparations—Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum, B.P.
Pilula Cathartica.
Pilula Nucis Vomicæ.

Scammonium, B.P.
Dose, 5 to 10 grains.
Preparation—Pulvis Scammonii Compositus, B.P.
Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

Scilla, B.P.
Dose, in powder, 1 to 3 grains.
Preparations—Acetum Scillæ, B.P.
Oxymel Scillæ, B.P.
Mistura Scillæ Composita.

Scoparii Cacumina, B.P.
Preparations—Decoctum Scoparii, B.P. *Dose*, 2 to 4 ounces.
Mistura Diuretica.

Senegæ Radix, B.P.

Preparation—Infusum Senegæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 2 ounces.

Mistura Senegæ cum Ammoniâ.

Senna Alexandrina, B.P.

Preparations—Mistura Sennæ Composita, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 1½ ounce.

Tinctura Sennæ, B.P. *Dose*, 1 to 4 drachms.

Sinapis, B.P.

Preparation—Cataplasma Sinapis, B.P.

Soda Caustica, B.P.

Preparation—Pasta Londinensis.

Sodæ Benzoas. *Benzoate of Soda.*

$C_7 H_5 Na O_2 + Aq.$

May be prepared by neutralizing Solution of Soda with Benzoic Acid and evaporating the solution to crystallize.

Characters.—In efflorescent crystalline masses, soluble in water, sparingly in Alcohol.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains or more.

Preparation—Nebula Sodæ Benzoatis.

Sodæ Bicarbonas, B.P.

Preparations—Collunarium Sodæ.

Lotio Alkalina.

Mistura Cinchonæ Ammoniata.

Mistura Gentianæ cum Sodâ.

Mistura Sodæ cum Rheo.

Nebula Alkalina.

Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata, B.P.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains.

Preparation—Vapor Conii.

Sodæ Hypophosphis, B.P.

Preparation—Mistura Sodæ Hypophosphitis.

Sodæ Salicylas. *Salicylate of Soda.*

$C_7 H_5 Na O_3 + Aq.$

May be prepared by neutralizing Salicylic Acid with Solution of Soda, filtering and carefully evaporating to crystallize.

Characters and Tests.—A white crystalline powder, has a sweetish taste, is soluble in its own weight of water, and this solution gives with Solution of Perchloride of Iron a deep violet colour.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

Preparation—Nebula Sodæ Salicylatis.

Sodæ Sulphocarbolas. *Sulphocarbolate of Soda.*

$Na (C_6 H_5) SO_4 + Aq.$

Prepared by the action of Sulphuric Acid on Carbolic Acid neutralizing with Carbonate of Soda and evaporating to crystallize.

Characters and Tests.—In white acicular crystals soluble in water; this solution does not give a precipitate with Solution of Chloride of Barium, but gives a deep violet colour with Solution of Perchloride of Iron.

Dose, 5 to 30grains.

Preparation—Gargarisma Sodæ Sulphocarbolatis.

Sodii Chloridum, B.P.

Dose, 10 grains to 1 drachm as a tonic; 2 to 4 drachms as a Cathartic.

Preparation—Nebula Sodii Chloridi.

Sodii Iodidum. *Iodide of Sodium.*

Na I.

A white very deliquescent powder may be made by decomposing a solution of Iodide of Iron with Carbonate of Soda, filtering and evaporating the filtrate to dryness.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains.

Preparation—Injectio Hydrargyri Iodidi.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus, B.P.

Preparation—Mistura Cinchonæ Ammoniata.

Spiritus Rectificatus, B.P.

Contains 16 per cent. of water.

Preparation—Vapores Varii.

Spiritus Tenuior, B.P.

Preparation—Tincturæ Variæ.

Strychnia, B.P.

Dose, $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ grain.

Preparations—Liquor Strychniæ, B.P. *Dose,* 5 to 10 minims.

Mistura Acidi Phosphorici Composita.

Sumbul Radix, B.P.

Preparations—Nitrated papers with Sumbul.
Tinctura Sumbul, B.P. *Dose*, 10 to 30 minims.

Terebena Pura. *Pure Terebene.*

An isomer of Oil of Turpentine produced by the action on the latter by Sulphuric Acid and distilling.

Preparation—Vapor Terebenæ.

Theriaca, B.P.

Preparation—Linctus Communis.

Thymol.

$C_{10}H_{14}O$.

Thymol exists ready-formed in the volatile oil of Thyme, Horse-mint, and Ptychotis Ajowan —an East India plant, from which latter it is generally prepared.

It crystallizes in transparent rhomboidal plates, melting at 111° F., and has a mild odour, resembling that of oil of thyme, an aromatic peppery taste, and boils at 428° F. It dissolves in about 800 parts of water, easily in alcohol and ether, and in strong acetic acid.

Preparations—Buginarium Thymol.
Vapor Thymol.

Tragacantha, B.P.

Preparations—Glycerinum Tragacanthæ.
Trochisci Varii.

Zinci Chloridum, B.P.

Preparations—Pigmentum Zinci Chloridi.
Tela Zinci Chloridi, Nos. I., II., and III.
Nebula Zinci Chloridi.

Zinci Oxidum, B.P.

Preparation—Pulvis Zinci cum Belladonnâ.

Zinci Sulphas, B.P.

Preparations—Buginarium Zinci Sulphatis.
Caustica Zinci Iodati.
Collunarium Zinci Mitius.
Guttæ Zinci Sulphatis.
Lotio Zinci Sulphatis.
Nebula Zinci Iodati.
Pigmentum Zinci Sulphatis.
Pulvis Emeticus.
Vapor Zinci Sulphatis.

Zinci Sulphocarbolatis.

$$Zn\,(C_6H_5)_2\,(SO_4)_2 + Aq.$$

May be prepared by mixing two volumes of Pure Carbolic Acid with one of Sulphuric Acid, heating to 290° F., allowing to cool, then diluting with water and gently warming with a slight excess of Oxide of Zinc. On filtering and evaporating this solution, crystals are obtained, which should be carefully dried by exposure to the air on bibulous paper.

Characters.—Colourless right rhombic plates, very soluble in water and in rectificd spirit. The aqueous solution gives a white precipitate with Sulphide of Ammonium, but none with solution of Chloride of Barium.

Preparation—Collunarium Zinci Sulpho-carbolatis.

Nebula Zinci Sulphocarbolatis.

Zinci Valerianas, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains.

Preparation.—Pilula Zinci Valerianatis.

Zingiber, B.P.

Preparations—Mistura Stomachica.

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, B.P.
Dose, 20 to 60 grains.

Pulvis Scammonii Compositus, B.P.
Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

FORMULÆ

FOR

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS.

Acida—Acids.

Acetum Ipecacuanhæ.

℞ Ipecacuanha, bruised, 1 ounce.

Diluted Acetic Acid, a sufficiency.

Macerate the Ipecacuanha with a pint of the acid for seven days in a closed vessel, with occasional agitation; strain, press, filter, and add more acid, to make one pint.

Dose, 5 to 40 minims, as an expectorant.

Acidum Hydrobromicum Dilutum.

℞ Bromide of Potassium, 65 grains.

Cold water 1 ounce.

Dissolve and add

Tartaric Acid, in powder, 80 grains.

Stir well together and put in a cool place for six hours, then decant or filter.

Dose, 15 to 60 minims.

For *Use*, see Mist. Acid. Hydrobromici.

Acidum Sulphuricum Alcoholisatum.

℞ Sulphuric Acid. . 1 drachm (fluid).

Rectified Spirit . 7 drachms (fluid).

Oil of Sage . . . 4 minims.

Pour drop by drop the acid into the spirit, and when cold add the oil of sage.

Dose, 5 to 15 minims.

Buginaria—Nasal Bougies.

Medicated Nasal Bougies were first recommended by Dr. Catti,* of Vienna, for the treatment of Chronic Affections of the Nares. When introduced into one of the nasal passages, the Bougie slowly dissolves, and the medicament is thus gradually and persistently brought into contact with the affected mucous membrane. The indications for the *use* of the different kinds of bougies will be gathered from their constitution.

Gelato-glycerine, the basis of the Bougie, consists of Gelatine, Glycerine, and water, in the following proportions:— †

* "Zur Therapie der Nasenkrankheiten." Wien Mediz. Zeitung, 1876.

† Dr. Catti's paper did not contain the formula for the Gelato-glycerine basis, and in the early part of 1877 Messrs. Bullock, of Hanover Street, undertook a series of experiments for the Editor, with the view of ascertaining the best formula. In June of the same year they recommended the following proportions:

Gelatine	1 ounce.
Glycerine	3 ounces.
Water	3 ounces.

As the result of a number of experiments conducted in the present year for estimating the time taken to dissolve bougies in the nose, the Editor found it desirable to increase the proportion of gelatine, as indicated in the text. It must be understood, therefore, that in this Pharmacopœia there are two bases, consisting of a mixture of glycerine and gelatine. In one of these called "Glyco-gelatine," used for pastils (see page 116), the glycerine is in great excess (viz., as $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1); in the other, called "Gelato-glycerine," used for nasal bougies, the relative quantity of gelatine and glycerine is almost the same (*i.e.* 5 to 6).

℞ Refined Gelatine (by weight) 5 ounces.
Glycerine . . „ 6 ounces.
Water . . . „ 6 ounces.

Soak the Gelatine in the water for 12 hours* with occasional stirring, add the glycerine, dissolve in a water-bath, and evaporate to produce 15 ounces by weight of the Gelato-glycerine. In making Bougies the Gelato-glycerine must be melted, the medicament added in the manner hereinafter described, and the substance poured into moulds of such a shape that each Bougie has a length of eight centimètres, and is of a tapering form, the diameter of the larger end being eight millimètres and that of the smaller extremity three millimètres.

Buginarium Acidi Carbolici.

℞ Carbolic Acid . . . ½ grain.
Gelato-glycerine . . 40 grains.

To the Gelato-glycerine, melted in a water-bath, add the Carbolic Acid. Dissolve and pour into the mould. When solidified, remove for use.

Buginarium Bismuthi.

℞ Subnitrate of Bismuth . 5 grains.
Glycerine 3 minims.
Rub together, and add the mixture to
Gelato-glycerine, melted in a water-bath 40 grains.

Mix and pour into the mould; when solidified, remove for use.

* As the Gelatine dissolves with great difficulty in the quantity of the vehicle recommended above, it must be soaked for a much longer time than is ordered for Glyco-gelatine (see page 118).

Buginarium Cupri Sulphatis.

℞ Sulphate of Copper, in powder, $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.
Gelato-glycerine 40 grains.

To the Gelato-glycerine, melted in a water-bath, add the Sulphate of Copper. Dissolve and pour into the mould. When solidified, remove for use.

Buginarium Iodoformi.

℞ Iodoform, in fine powder. $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Glycerine 1 minim.
Rub together, and add the mixture to
Gelato-glycerine, melted in a
water-bath 40 grains.

Mix and pour into the mould. When solidified, remove for use.

Buginarium Morphiæ.

℞ Acetate of Morphia. . . $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.
Gelato-glycerine 40 grains.

To the Gelato-glycerine, melted in a water-bath, add the Acetate of Morphia. Dissolve and pour into the mould. When solidified, remove for use.

Buginarium Pini Sylvestris.

℞ Oil of Scotch Pine Leaves, $\frac{1}{2}$ minim.
Gelato-glycerine. . . . 40 grains.

To the Gelato-glycerine, melted in a water-bath, add the Oil. Mix thoroughly and pour into the mould. When solidified, remove for use.

Buginarium Plumbi Acetatis.

℞ Acetate of Lead ½ grain.
Glycerine 2 minims.
Dissolve, and add to
Gelato-glycerine, melted in a water-bath 40 grains.

Mix and pour into the mould. When solidified, remove for use.

Buginarium Thymol.

℞ Thymol $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.
Rectified spirit. . . . ½ minim.
Dissolve, and add to
Gelato-glycerine, melted in a water-bath 40 grains.

Mix thoroughly and pour into the mould. When solidified, remove for use.

Buginarium Zinci Sulphatis.

℞ Sulphate of Zinc, in powder, $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.
Gelato-glycerine 40 grains.

To the Gelato-glycerine, melted in a water-bath, add the Sulphate of Zinc. Dissolve and pour into the mould. When solidified, remove for use.

Cataplasmata—Poultices.

Cataplasma Lini, B.P. *omitting the Olive Oil.*

Cataplasma Sinapis, B.P.

Caustica—Caustics.

Argenti Nitras.

The salt is melted in a porcelain crucible, over a spirit lamp, and fused on to a slender Aluminium rod fixed in a wooden handle.

The use of ordinary *Porte-caustiques* is always attended with the risk of a portion of the caustic becoming detached and falling into the throat; hence the method of employing the solid Nitrate, here described.

Use.—Especially recommended for touching Syphilitic ulcers of the pharynx and larynx.

Caustica Zinci Iodati.

℞ Iodide of Potassium . 240 grains.
Iodine 480 grains.
Distilled Water. . . 3 drachms.
Dissolve by trituration in a glass mortar. Add the above drop by drop to the following solution :
Sulphate of Zinc . . 200 grains.
Distilled Water . . 140 minims.
Dissolve.

Allow the mixture to stand for six hours, then decant the liquid from the sediment, and preserve in a well-stoppered bottle.

Use.—Recommended by Dr. Whistler as a powerful caustic. May be applied with care in cases of enlarged tonsils and growths of the pharynx.

Pasta Londinensis. *London Paste.*

℞ Caustic Soda,
Unslaked Lime, of each equal parts.

Reduce to a fine powder in a warm mortar, and mix intimately. Keep in well-closed bottles, and, when required for use, take as much as is sufficient, and make into a paste with water.

Use.—Recommended for destroying enlarged tonsils or the elongated uvula, where treatment with guillotine or scissors is objected to.

Note.—This preparation resembles the Vienna paste, but is preferable, in consequence of its being less liable to spread beyond the limits of application. Soda being used instead of Potash, and water in place of alcohol, the preparation is much less painful.

Tela Zinci Chloridi. *Chloride of Zinc Darts.*

No. I.

℞ Chloride of Zinc,
Wheaten Flour, of each equal parts.

Reduce the Chloride of Zinc to a fine powder, add the wheaten flour and rub together until they form a mass; spread on a porcelain slab and place in a drying closet until the mass becomes of a proper consistence, then cut strips and roll them into cylinders of the required size; keep these at a moderate temperature, in the warm closet, until dry, taking care in the mean time to preserve them in the rounded form by rolling when they become flat. The darts must be kept in a well-closed vessel in a horizontal position.

Tela Zinci Chloridi. *Chloride of Zinc Darts.*

No. II.

℞ Chloride of Zinc . . . 2 parts.
Wheaten Flour 3 parts.

Reduce the Chloride of Zinc to a fine powder, add the wheaten flour and rub together nntil a mass is formed. Roll into darts of the reqnired dimensions and dry as in No. 1.

Tela Zinci Chloridi. *Chloride of Zinc Darts.*

No. III.

℞ Chloride of Zinc . . . 1 part.
Wheaten Flour 2 parts.

Proceed as with No. 2.

Use.—These Canstic Darts have been fonnd very nseful in the more intractable forms of fibrons goitre. The darts containing the largest proportion of Chloride of Zinc are used in the denser bronchocele. A trochar with a canula of suitable sizc is plunged into the substance of the diseased gland, the trochar is then withdrawn and the dart passed into the cannla; a blnnt plug is then passed into the canula, and the dart thus forced into the gland-parcnchyma. The canula is then withdrawn, and the wonnd closed with strapping.

Collunaria—
Nasal Douches.

Not more than 20 ounces of fluid should ever be used for a nasal douche, and 10 ounces are generally sufficient. If an apparatus on the siphon principle be employed, it should be placed only just above the level of the patient's head, in order to avoid too great force of current.

The temperature of the fluid should be about 90° F.

Collunarium Acidi Carbolici.

℞ Carbolic Acid, purc. . ½ grain.
Glycerine 20 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Dissolve and mix.

Use.—Antiseptic.

Collunarium Acidi Carbolici cum Soda et Borace.

℞ Carbolic Acid 4 grains.
Bicarbonate of Soda . . 12 grains.
Borax 12 grains.
Water. 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Mildly detergent.

Collunarium Acidi Tannici.

℞ Tannic Acid 3 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Collunarium Aluminis.

℞ Alum 4 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—As a mild astringent.

Collunarium Potassæ Permanganatis.

℞ Solution of Permanganate of
Potash, B.P. . . . 6 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Use.—Detergent.

Collunarium Quiniæ.

℞ Sulphate of Quinia . . $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve by the aid of a gentle heat.

This solution is occasionally useful in hay-fever. It is generally sufficient to place a little in the palm of the hand and draw it up through the nose.

Collunarium Sodæ.

℞ Bicarbonate of Soda . . 30 grains.
Water. 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Detergent.

Collunarium Zinci Sulphatis.

℞ Sulphate of Zinc . . . ½ grain.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Mildly stimulant and astringent.

Collunarium Zinci Sulpho-carbolatis.

℞ Sulpho-carbolate of Zinc . 2 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Antiseptic.

Emplastra—Plasters.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ, B.P.

Emplastrum Cantharidis, B.P.

Emplastrum Ferri, B.P.

Gargarismata—Gargles.

This class of remedies is useful for affections of the mouth, palate, and fauces. The Editor does not, however, recommend Gargles for diseases situated behind the anterior pillars of the fauces. Their use is also contra-indicated where movement of the fauces causes pain.

In using Gargles, about half a fluid ounce should be taken in the mouth for each act of gargling, and this should be repeated four times on each occasion.

In prescribing Gargles of the mineral acids, the patient should be directed to rinse the mouth with cold water after gargling, so as to avoid injury to the teeth.

Gargarisma Acidi Acetici.

℞ Acetic Acid 15 minims.
Glycerine 18 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Uses.—Stimulant and antiseptic. Very useful in the subacute inflammatory affections occurring during the course of the exanthemata.

Gargarisma Acidi Carbolici.

℞ Carbolic Acid 2 grains.
Glycerine 24 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Uses.—Stimulant and antiseptic.

Gargarisma Acidi Hydrochlorici.

℞ Dilute Hydrochloric Acid 12 minims.
Glycerine 24 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Use.—Stimulant.

Gargarisma Acidi Tannici Commune.

℞ Tannic Acid 12 grains.
Rectified Spirit . . . 6 minims.
Camphor Mixture . . to 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Gargarisma Acidi Tannici et Gallici.

℞ Tannic Acid 360 grains.
Gallic Acid 120 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Rub the acids to a fine powder, and mix with the water.

Use.—This preparation is most useful for arresting hæmorrhage from the uvula or tonsils after excision: the patient should be directed to sip the mixture slowly, or hold it passively in the mouth till the hæmorrhage is stopped.

This preparation should be made fresh in small quantities as required.

Gargarisma Aluminii Chloridi.

℞ Solution of Chloride of Aluminium 12 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Uses.—Astringent and antiseptic.

Gargarisma Aluminis.

℞ Alum 8 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Mildly astringent.

Gargarisma Aluminis cum Acido Tannico.

℞ Alum 6 grains.
Tannic Acid 8 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Gargarisma Boracis.

℞ Borax 24 grains.
Glycerine 24 minims.
Tincture of Myrrh . . 24 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Use.—Mild alkaline astringent.

Gargarisma Chlori. *See* Vapor Chlori.

Gargarisma Ferro-Aluminis.

℞ Iron Alum 8 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Gargarisma Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

℞ Perchloride of Mercury . ¼ grain.
Glycerine 24 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Use.—Stimulant in syphilitic affections.

Gargarisma Krameriæ.

℞ Rhatany Root, bruised . ½ ounce.
Water at 100° F. . . . 10 ounces.
Infuse for one hour, and strain.

Use.—Mildly astringent.

Gargarisma Potassii Bromidi.

℞ Bromide of Potassium . 10 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Sedative and possibly anæsthetic.

Gargarisma Potassæ Chloratis.

℞ Chlorate of Potash . . 12 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Uses.—Mildly antiseptic. Useful in aphthous and secondary syphilitic affections of the mouth, fauces, and tongue, and in cases of salivation.

Gargarisma Potassæ Permanganatis.

℞ Solution of Permanganate of Potash, B.P. . . . 6 minims.
Distilled Water . . . to 1 ounce.
Mix, keep in a stoppered bottle.

Use.—Antiseptic.

Gargarisma Sodæ Chloratæ.

℞ Solution of Chlorinated Soda 24 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Use.—Disinfectant. Very useful in sloughing phagedæna, and putrid conditions of the throat.

Gargarisma Sodæ Sulphocarbolatis.

℞ Sulphocarbolate of Soda . 4 grains.
Borax 18 grains.
Glycerine 24 minims.
Distilled Water. . . . to 1 ounce.
Mix and dissolve.

Use.—Antiseptic.

Gossypia Medicata — Medicated Cotton Wools.

Cotton wool has been used for a considerable period as a kind of nasal plug, or respirator, and medicated wools, especially those of an antiseptic character, have been largely employed in the treatment of wounds during the last few years. The application of this form of remedy to affections of the nose and naso-pharyngeal region is due to Mr. Edward Woakes. It will be readily understood that, in cases of general disease of the mucous membrane of the nares, the medicament is by this method brought into direct and constant contact with the affected part.

Gossypium Acidi Boracici.

℞	Boracic Acid	60 grains.
	Glycerine	20 minims.
	Water	6 drachms.
	Cotton Wool, in a thin sheet,	60 grains.

Mix the Boracic Acid, Glycerine, and water, and dissolve with the aid of heat. Saturate the wool evenly with the solution, and dry by exposure to the air with a moderate heat.

Use.—Antiseptic and disinfectant.

Gossypium Acidi Tannici.

℞ Tannic Acid 30 grains.
Glycerine 10 minims.
Water 6 drachms.
Cotton Wool, in a thin sheet, 60 grains.

Mix the Tannic Acid, Glycerine, and water. Dissolve and saturate the wool evenly with the solution, then dry by exposure to the air with a moderate heat.

Use.—Astringent.

Gossypium Aluminis.

℞ Alum 30 grains.
Glycerine 10 minims.
Water 1 ounce.
Cotton Wool, in a thin sheet, 60 grains.

Dissolve the Alum in the water, add the Glycerine, and saturate the wool evenly with the solution, then dry by exposure to the air with a moderate heat.

Use.—Astringent.

Gossypium Camphoræ.

℞ Camphor 30 grains.
Pure Ether 1 ounce.
Cotton Wool, in a thin sheet, 60 grains.

Dissolve the Camphor in the Ether, and saturate the wool evenly with the solution. Dry by exposure to the air, remove from any artificial light, and keep in a stoppered bottle.

This wool should be prepared in a room in which there is neither artificial light nor fire.

Use.—Stimulant and antiseptic.

Gossypium Cubebæ.

℞ Tincture of Cubebs . . 1 ounce.
Glycerine. 10 minims.
Cotton Wool, in a thin sheet, 60 grains.

Mix the Tincture and Glycerine, and saturate the wool evenly with the mixture. Dry by exposure to the air.

Useful—In catarrh with excessive secretion.

Gossypium Ferri Perchloridi.

℞ Solution of Perchloride of Iron. ½ ounce.
Glycerine. 10 minims.
Cotton Wool, in a thin sheet, 60 grains.

Mix the solution and Glycerine and saturate the wool evenly with the mixture. Dry by exposure to the air.

Use.—Astringent and styptic.

Note.—In the case of Tannic Acid (see preceding page) and Perchloride of Iron Wools, when it is desired to prepare the wools quickly, spirit should be used as a solvent for the Tannic Acid instead of water, and Tincture of Perchloride of Iron in place of the solution.

Gossypium Hamamelis.

℞ Tincture of Hamamelis . ½ ounce.
Glycerine 10 minims.
Cotton Wool, in a thin sheet, 60 grains.

Mix the Tincture and Glycerine, and saturate the wool evenly with the mixture. Dry by exposure to the air.

Use.—Astringent.

Gossypium Iodi.

℞ Tincture of Iodine . . . ½ ounce.
Glycerine 10 minims.
Cotton Wool, in a thin sheet, 60 grains.

Mix the Tincture and Glycerine, and saturate the wool evenly with the mixture; dry by exposure to the air, and keep in a stoppered bottle.

Use.—Stimulant and disinfectant.

Gossypium Iodoformi.

℞ Iodoform . . . 70 grains.
Pure Ether . . 10 drachms (fluid).
Absolute Alcohol. 2 drachms (fluid).
Glycerine . . . 10 minims.
Cotton Wool, in a thin sheet, 60 grains.

Dissolve the Iodoform in the Ether, to which add the Alcohol and Glycerine previously mixed. Saturate the wool evenly with the solution, dry carefully by exposure to the air.

See Note on Gossypium Camphoræ.

Use.—Stimulant and antiseptic.

Gossypium Krameriæ.

℞ Tincture of Rhatany . . ½ ounce.
Glycerine. 10 minims.
Cotton Wool, in a thin sheet, 60 grains.

Mix the Tincture and Glycerine and saturate the wool evenly with the mixture; dry by exposure to the air.

Use.—Astringent.

Gossypium Opii.

℞ Tincture of Opium. . . ½ ounce.
Glycerine. 10 minims.
Cotton Wool, in a thin sheet, 60 grains.

Mix the Tincture and Glycerine, and saturate the wool in the mixture. Dry by exposure to the air.

Use.—Sedative.

Guttæ—Drops.

These Drops, intended for aural use, should be introduced into the ear at a temperature of about 100° F.

Guttæ Argenti Nitratis Mitiores.

℞ Nitrate of Silver . . . 3 grains.
Distilled Water . . . 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Guttæ Argenti Nitratis Fortiores.

℞ Nitrate of Silver . . . 6 grains.
Distilled Water . . . 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Guttæ Argenti Nitratis Fortissimæ.

℞ Nitrate of Silver . . . 12 grains.
Distilled Water . . . 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Guttæ Zinci Sulphatis.

℞ Sulphate of Zinc . . . 12 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Inhalationes—Inhalations.

These are divided into three classes—Vapores, Nebulæ, and Fumi—and as prescribed at this Hospital are of five kinds.

1. Vapores Calidi, or Hot Inhalations. Moist air 130° F. to 150° F. impregnated with volatile matter.
2. Vapores Frigidi, or Cold Inhalations. Moist air 60° F. to 100° F. impregnated with volatile matter.
3. Vapores Sicci, or Dry Inhalations—*i.e.* volatile matters vaporized by heat.
4. Nebulæ, or Spray Inhalations—*i.e.* inhalations of atomized fluids.
5. Fumi, or Fuming Inhalations—*i.e.* inhalations of the smoke of ignited nitrated papers.

I. Vapores Calidi—Hot Inhalations.

The value of these Inhalations has long been recognized, both by the profession and the public. The curative effect of this class of remedies is, no doubt, in part due to tho moist air, but a special character is imparted to them by the particular medicament employed in addition to the hot water.

For hot Inhalations the Eclectic Inhaler, made under the direction of the Editor, is recommended as

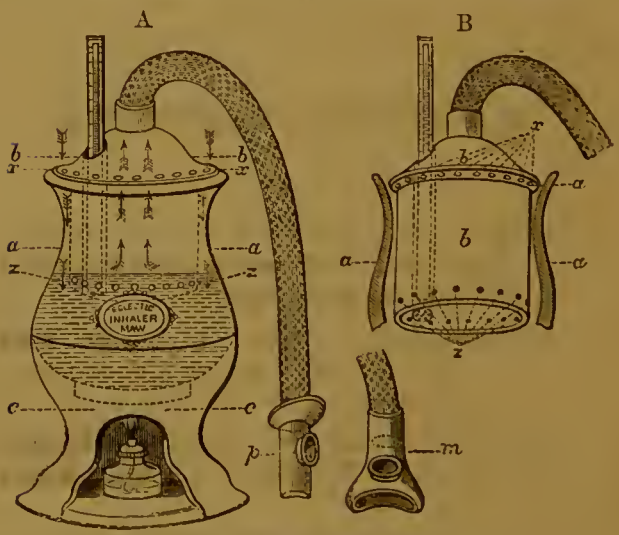


FIG. 1. THE ECLECTIC INHALER.

most effectually combining the chief requisites of an efficient Inhaler; viz.: 1. That it should contain a sufficient quantity of hot water, and that the temperature should be properly regulated. 2. That

the water should be thoroughly impregnated with the active volatile principle which is to be inhaled. 3. That the patient should inhale without effort. 4. That the Inhaler should be able to be used in any position of the patient.

The Inhaler consists of three parts—A, B, and *c*.

a is an open vase, and is essentially the containing vessel, into which the hot water and modicated solution are put. It is shown in Fig. 1, A, with a pint of water in it; above the water-line is a large space for the moist hot air.

b is a kind of lid, resembling an inverted tumbler. It is shown in A forming the lid of the containing vase, and in B with the sides of the vase drawn diagrammatically. The bottom of the tumbler forms the covering of the vase, and the sides of the tumbler dip down into it, leaving an air-chamber between the two parts. When the vase contains the proper quantity of water, the sides of the inverted tumbler, or lid, dip down only about half an inch below the water-line. The circumference of the bottom of the lid is perforated with small holes as seen at *x*, and the circumference of what would be the rim of the tumbler is also perforated in the same way at *z*. The apertures, both above and below, communicate with the air-chamber. When the patient inhales, air rushes through the various holes above at *x*, then through the air-chamber, again through the series

of holes at *z*, then through the medicated fluid, and finally up to the mouth-piece, as shown by the course of the arrows. In the centre of the upper surface of the lid is a projecting nozzle, to which is attached a flexible tube, provided at its extremity with a double-valve earthenware mouth-piece. This mouth-piece may be either pipe-shaped (*p*) and held in the mouth, or it may terminate in a large oval cavity (*m*) into which the mouth is introduced. There is an opening in the lid through which a thermometer, registering the temperature, passes into the water.

c is a stand on which the vase rests, and is made hollow, so as to hold a spirit-lamp.

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

1. Remove the lid or cylinder *b*, and pour boiling water into the vase *a*, nearly up to the black line.

2. Add cold water until the thermometer registers 10° F. above the temperature prescribed for inhalation.

3. Pour off the excess of water until it reaches the black line.

4. Add the medicament, replace the lid, apply the lamp, and commence the inhalation, which, if properly conducted, will be accompanied by a bubbling noise. For inhalations of only five or six minutes the use of the spirit-lamp is unnecessary.

Inhalations should, as a rule, be used before meals, and not more than six inspirations should be taken in a minute. In order to avoid catching cold, the patient should not go out of doors for half an hour after inhaling.

Amongst other Inhalers that may be particularly recommended are Bullock's Hospital Inhaler, and Martindale's Portable Inhaler.



Bullock's Hospital Inhaler consists of a strong stoneware jug fitted with a metal lid (A) to which is attached an india-rubber band that fastens the lid to the jug. In this lid are two openings, into one of which is inserted the tube with mouthpiece for inhaling, as shown in plate A, and into the other the thermometer. The cork having been removed from the spout (shown in the body of the jug), the

requisite quantities of hot water and medicament are poured into the apparatus, and the inhalation commenced. When nasal inhalations are required, the tube on A is removed and replaced by the india-rubber nasal dilator, as seen at B. Detailed directions accompany each Inhaler.

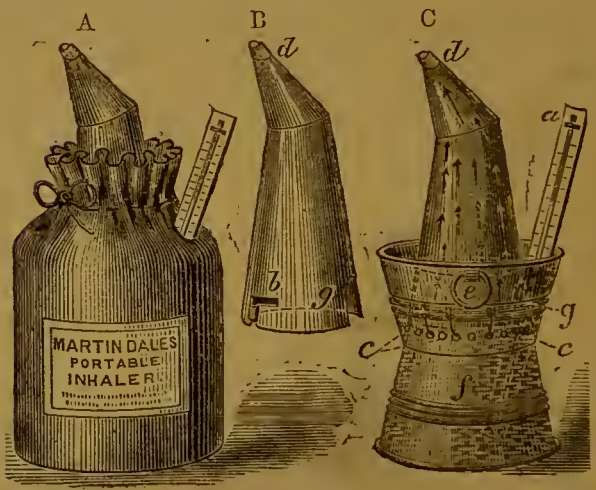


Fig 2. MARTINDALE'S PORTABLE INHALER.

This is made of tin, as shown in Fig. 2. It fulfils most of the conditions of the Eclectic Inhalers. It has the advantage of portability and is a less costly apparatus. In A it is shown ready for use with a woollen cover, which prevents the rapid lowering in temperature of the fluid contained in it, and allows it to be handled without burning the fingers of the patient. C shows the apparatus without the cover, and B, the upper part disconnected from the

lower chamber. It can be attached to the latter by means of the bayonet-catch *b*. When not in use the thermometer *a*, shown *in situ* in A and C, packs in a case which can be enclosed in the interior of the apparatus. When in use, the lower chamber *f* is filled with water at the required temperature until the holes *cc*, establishing communication between the interior and the outside channel, are about a quarter of an inch below the surface of the liquid. *dd*, is an earthenware mouthpiece, *e* is a ring handle, *gg* is the thermometer hole. When charged for use the patient will inhale medicated hot moist air, which has been charged and heated by passing through the medicated liquid in the interior. The act of inhaling, which will be accompanied by a gurgling noise, is done with great ease, as although the liquid becomes thoroughly agitated, the column of water to be displaced is small and the air passes through a number of holes. The exertion on the part of the patient is thus reduced to a minimum.

In the subjoined Formulæ, the quantities of ingredients are generally prescribed for one-ounce mixtures, a teaspoonful of which is added to a pint of water, at the required temperature, for each inhalation. Although Formulæ are given for each medicament, the quantity of the volatile oil may be increased according to the circumstances of the case, and it is often desirable to combine several essential oils or other remedies in the same prescription.

In the case of most of the essential oils, Light

Carbonate of Magnesia is used to hold the oil in suspension, in the proportion of half a grain of Magnesia to each drop of the oil. This medium is preferable to Mucilage, Glycerine, or Spirit of Wine.

Prepared Kaolin in the same proportion is perhaps better adapted for the purpose than Light Carbonate of Magnesia, as the latter, in time, forms non-volatile combinations with the Essential Oils in some of the Inhalation Mixtures.

II. Vapores Frigidi—Cold Inhalations.

Cold Inhalations are indicated when it is desirable to produce a general effect on the mucous membrane of the throat, and where hot Inhalations cause headache and faintness. The temperature may vary from 60° to 100° F. Cold Inhalations are also useful in hot seasons and hot climates.

Any of the forms recommended for cold Inhalations can, if it be desired, be employed at a high temperature, but in that case it is generally necessary slightly to reduce their strength.

For cold Inhalations, the Eclectic Inhaler answers equally well as for hot Inhalations.

III. Vapores Sicci—Dry Inhalations.

Dry hot Inhalations are indicated in cases of excessive secretion, but are difficult of administra-

tion, as it is almost impossible to raise the temperature, in any small Inhaler, to a sufficient degree, without a very complicated apparatus.

By a slight adaptation of the Eclectic Inhaler, however, that apparatus may be conveniently employed.

On to the lid or cylinder *b*, Fig. 1, A, is closely fitted a zinc hoop, which covers the holes *z*. Near the bottom of the hoop is soldered a perforated zinc plate, upon which is placed a piece of thick canvas that has had the medicinal fluid dropped on to it, and the whole is then put into an upright metal cylinder. The large orifice for the thermometer at the top of the lid or cylinder *b* is then plugged with a cork; 15 ounces (three-quarters of a pint) of water are next poured into the vase *a*, previously scalded; the lid or cylinder *b*, encased in its metal fittings, is then inserted into the vase *a*, and the Inhalation is commenced. The patient should inspire slowly.

N.B. It is advisable for these Inhalations to use a shorter tube than for steam Inhalations.

Any of the volatile oils, Iodine or Thymol, may be used as dry inhalations. It is not necessary to repeat all the formulæ, but they may be prescribed in the same doses as for hot Inhalations; only, instead of mixing the oil with light Carbonate of Magnesia, it should be dissolved in Spirit. (*Vide* Vapor Santali.)

Vapor Acidi Acetici.

℞ Acetic Acid } of each
Glacial Acetic Acid . . } ½ ounce.
Mix.

Two teaspoonfuls in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—Sedative. It is also antiseptic, and is very useful in the inflammatory sore-throat of scarlet fever, &c.

Note.—The above mixture of the two Acids is used to diminish bulk.

Vapor Acidi Benzoici.

℞ Benzoic Acid. . . . 3 grains.
Kaolin 12 grains.
Rub together, and add
Water ½ ounce.
Tincture of Tolu. . . 18 minims.
Shake and make up the quantity with water . to 1 ounce.

Use.—Extremely serviceable in acute affections of the air-passages.

Vapor Acidi Carbolici.

℞ Pure Carbolic Acid . . 420 grains.
Water 1 drachm.
Dissolve.

Twenty drops in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—Antiseptic. Very serviceable in syphilitic and carcinomatous ulcerations.

Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici.

℞ Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid,
B.P. 1 drachm.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 80° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—Sedative. Very useful in the cough of laryngeal phthisis, and in some spasmodic affections.

Vapor Acidi Sulphurosi (Cold).

℞ Sulphurous Acid . . . 1 drachm.
Water, 20 ounces for each Inhalation.
Mix.

The temperature of this Inhalation may vary from 60° to 100° F.

Use.—Stimulant.

Vapor Ætheris.

℞ Ether } of each
Rectified Spirit } ½ ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 80° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—Sedative and antispasmodic.

Vapor Ætheris Acetici.

℞ Acetic Ether } of each
Rectified Spirit } ½ ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—Sedative. Often serviceable in irritation of the larynx.

Note.—This Inhalation may also be used as a cold Inhalation at a temperature of 80° F.

Vapor Æthyl Iodidi.

℞ Iodide of Ethyl, a sufficient quantity.

Five to ten drops on a piece of lint or handkerchief for Inhalation.

Use.—In cases of bronchial asthma.

Vapor Aldehydi.

℞ Diluted Aldehyde . . . 80 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—Sedative. Useful in recent catarrhal congestions, and as a nasal Inhalation in ozæna. It is contra-indicated in cases of asthma.

Vapor Ammoniæ.

℞ Solution of Ammonia, B.P. sp. gr. 0.959 } of each
Water } 4 drachms.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 80° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant; useful in chronic laryngitis and functional aphonia. This Inhalation may be advantagcously employed in combination with any of the volatile oils, or with Camphor or Thymol. In such case Prepared Kaolin is to be used for keeping the oils in suspension in place of Light Carbonate of Magncsia.

Note.—The strong salts of Ammonia, employed as smelling-salts, are very useful in cases of obstinate sneezing, as in hay-fever, influenza, &c. The patient should be directed to smell the salts *directly a disposition* to sneeze is felt.

Vapor Ammoniæ Benzoatus.

℞ Benzoic Acid 8 grains.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, ½ ounce.
Spirit of Camphor . . . 3 drachms
Rectified spirit 1 drachm.
Dissolve and mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 80° to 100° F.

Use for Valsalvan Inhalation.

Vapor Amyl Nitritis.

℞ Nitrite of Amyl . . . 8 minims.
Rectified Spirit . . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 100° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—Anti-spasmodic. Very valuable in some cases of asthma and spasm of the glottis.

Note.—This remedy has also been recommended as a dry Inhalation, but in this form it occasionally produces giddiness, &c.

Vapor Benzoini.

℞ Compound Tincture of
Benzoin 1 ounce.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—A most valuable sedative Inhalation for acute inflammations of the pharynx and larynx, especially in their early stages.

Vapor Cajuputi.

℞ Oil of Cajuput 8 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 4 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F for each Inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant. Useful when the pharyngeal secretion is excessive.

Vapor Calami Aromatici.

℞ Oil of Sweet Flag . . . 5 minims
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 2½ grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—A powerful stimulant. It often acts admirably in cases of chronic congestion of the larynx when other stimulating inhalations have lost their effect.

Vapor Camphoræ.

℞ Spirit of Camphor . . . 1 drachm.
Rectified Spirit 3 drachms.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation. To be inhaled slowly.

Note.—Camphor in the proportion of 6 grains to the ounce of Inhalation Mixture will be found a useful additional *stimulant* to many of the other Inhalations.

Use.—Stimulant. Very valuable in cases of chronic glandular laryngitis.

Vapor Cassiæ.

℞ Oil of Cassia 6 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 3 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—A very agreeable and not too powerful stimulant.

Vapor Chlori.

℞ Chlorate of Potash, in powder, 1 grain.
Hydrochlorie Acid, B.P. . 3 minims.
Mix in an ounce bottle and let the gas generate and replace the air in the bottle, then put the stopper in the bottle and let it stand for two minutes, lastly add, gradually shaking after each addition,
Distilled water 1 ounce.

One ounce in a two-pint jug may be used for an Inhalation (cold). Or, diluted with an equal quantity of water, it may be used as a gargle. Should not be kept prepared above 3 or 4 days.

Use.—Stimulant and antiseptic.

Vapor Chloroformi.

℞ Chloroform } of each
Rectified Spirit } ½ ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of water at the desired temperature (from 60° to 100° F.), and an additional teaspoonful to be added every five minutes during the time that the Inhalation is used. Not more than 3 teaspoonfuls to be used on any single occasion, except in the presence of a medical practitioner.

Use.—Sedative. Gives great relief in hay-fever, and in spasmodic affections of the larynx.

Vapor Conii.

℞ Dried Carbonate of Soda . 20 grains.
Water at 140° F. . . . 20 ounces.
Dissolve and add
Juice of Conium . . . 2 drachms.
The vapour is then to be inhaled.

Use.—Sedative.

Note.—Dispense the Carbonate of Soda in papers with directions to the patient to use as above stated.

Vapor Creasoti.

℞ Creasote 80 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 30 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant. A very serviceable remedy for chronic congestion of the larynx and trachea. Also of great use in ozæna.

Vapor Cubebæ.

℞ Oil of Cubebs 40 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 20 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—A most valuable stimulant, especially in laryngorrhœa.

Vapor Cubebæ cum Limone.

℞ Oil of Cubebs		½ drachm.
Oil of Lemons		10 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia		20 grains.
Water	 to	1 ounce.

Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—The same as the preceding.

Note.—The Oil of Lemons is prescribed to mask the disagreeable odour of the Cubebs, and may be used as a fragrant addition to many other Inhalations.

Vapor Hyoscyami.

℞ Henbane seed, in powder	.	60 grains.
Proof spirit.		*q.s.*

Pack the Henbane in a percolator, add the spirit, and percolate until 1 ounce of fluid be obtained for Inhalation.

A teaspoonful to a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—As a sedative.

Vapor Iodi.

Pour 10 drops of Tincture of Iodine into the apparatus for dry Inhalation and inhale the vapour; in most cases it is desirable to add a fresh quantity of the tincture twice or thrice on each occasion of inhaling.

Use.—Stimulant. Useful where pus is formed in large quantities. It sometimes restores the voice in functional aphonia. It is also recommended in some forms of hay-asthma.

Vapor Iodi Benzoatus.

℞ Benzoic Acid 16 grains.
Tincture of Iodine . . 1 ounce.

Dissolve a teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F.

Use for Valsalvan inhalation.

Vapor Iodi Camphoratus.

℞ Tincture of Iodine . . . ½ ounce.
Strong solution of Ammonia, 30 mins.
Spirit of Camphor. . . . 3½ drms.
Mix, and after 4 days filter.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 80° to 100° F.

Use.—Use for Valsalvan inhalation.

Vapor Juniperi Anglici.

℞ English Oil of Juniper . 20 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 10 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—An excellent stimulant in cases of vocal weakness.

Vapor Lupulinæ.

℞ Lupuline. 30 grains.

To be added to a pint of water at 140° F. for Inhalation.

Use.—Sedative.

Vapor Myrti.

℞ Oil of Myrtle. 6 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 6 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant. Very useful in acute tonsillitis.

Vapor Origani.

℞ Rectified Oil of Common Thyme. 5 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—A mild stimulant, useful in sub-acute inflammations.

Vapor Pini Sylvestris.

℞ Oil of Scotch Pine (Fir-wool oil) 40 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 20 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—A mild but useful stimulant in chronic laryngitis.

Vapor Salviæ.

℞ Oil of Sage 10 minims.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 5 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—Stimulant.

Vapor Santali.

℞ Oil of Sandal-wood 6 minims.
Rectified Spirit . . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Ten or fifteen drops to be used with the dry Inhaler, and the vapour inhaled. A fresh quantity of the solution may be added four or six times, so as to make the amount 1 teaspoonful for each Inhalation.

Use.—Sedative. Valuable in sub-acute inflammations with increased mucous secretion.

Note.—Vapor Santali is given as an example for a dry Inhalation, but the oil may also be advantageously used when mixed with Light Carbonate of Magnesia as a hot moist air Inhalation.

Vapor Terebenæ.

℞ Terebene, pure 40 minims
Light Carbonate Magnesia 20 grains
Distilled water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° to be inhaled for ten minutes night and morning.

Use.—As a stimulant.

Vapor Thymolis.

℞ Thymol 6 grains.
Rectified Spirit 1 drachm.
Light Carbonate of Magnesia 3 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

A teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140° F. for each Inhalation.

Use.—A strong stimulant and disinfectant: it is very useful in pharyngitis and laryngitis when associated with exanthemata. Thymol, like Camphor, will be found a most useful addition to many of the essential oil Inhalations.

IV. Nebulæ—Spray Inhalations.

For this purpose, Bergson's well-known tubes, Dr. Prosser James's Hand-ball Spray-Producer, or Siegle's Apparatus, answer well.



Dr. Prosser James's Spray-Producer.

Siegle's principle is employed on an extensive scale in this Hospital, where a room is devoted to the purpose of Inhalations; steam is conveyed from a boiler in the basement to a pipe fixed horizontally round three sides of the Inhaling-room, and from this horizontal pipe there project at regular

intervals, and at right angles, secondary tubes which correspond to the horizontal tube of a Siegle's Inhaler. Bottles containing different solutions are connected with each terminal tube. In this way twelve patients are able to inhale at the same time, and, if it be required, all can be using different solutions.

Nebula Acidi Carbolici.

℞ Carbolic Acid . . 3 grains.
Distilled Water . 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Stimulant and antiseptic. Especially valuable where there is deficient secretion of mucus.

Nebula Acidi Lactici.

℞ Lactic Acid U.S.P. . . 30 minims.
Distilled Water . . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Use.—This remedy has been found of great service in diphtheria; it appears to have the effect of dissolving the membranous exudation.

Nebula Acidi Sulphurosi.

℞ Sulphurous Acid, a sufficient quantity.

Use.—Stimulant and antiseptic, 40 to 60 minims to be used at a time.

Note.—It should be inhaled very slowly.

Nebula Acidi Tannici.

℞ Tannic Acid 5 grains.
Distilled Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Nebula Alkalina.

℞ Bicarbonate of Soda . . 15 grains.
Borax 15 grains.
Carbolic Acid. 4 grains.
Glycerine 45 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Dissolve and mix.

For use as a nasal spray.

Nebula Aluminii Chloridi.

℞ Solution of Chloride of Aluminium . . . 3 minims.
Distilled Water . . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Use.—Astringent and antiseptic.

Nebula Aluminis.

℞ Alum 8 grains.
Distilled Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent

Nebula Calcis.

℞ Lime Water, a sufficient quantity.

Use.—As a resolvent in cases of diphtheria.

Nebula Ferro-Aluminis.

℞ Iron Alum 3 grains.
Distilled Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Nebula Ferri Perchloridi.

℞ Perchloride of Iron . . . 3 grains.
Distilled Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Nebula Ferri Sulphatis.

℞ Sulphate of Iron 2 grains.
Distilled Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Nebula Iodi, cum Acido Tannico.

℞ Tincture of Iodine . . . 3 minims.
Glycerine of Tannic Acid 12 minims.
Distilled Water . . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

For a nasal spray, to be used night and morning.

Use.—In ozæna, and post-nasal catarrh.

Nebula Iodoformi.

℞ Iodoform 40 grains.
Ether, S.G. ·735. . . 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Strongly antiseptic and detergent.

Nebula Potassæ Chloratis.

℞ Chlorate of Potash . . . 20 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Detergent.

Nebula Potassæ Permanganatis.

℞ Permanganate of Potash . 5 grains.
Distilled Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Antiseptic.

Nebula Potassii Bromidi.

℞ Bromide of Potassium . . 20 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Sedative.

Nebula Sodæ Benzoatis.

℞ Benzoate of Soda . . . 20 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Antiseptic.

Nebula Sodæ Salicylatis.

℞ Salicylate of Soda . . . 20 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Useful in diphtheria.

Nebula Sodii Chloridi.

℞ Chloride of Sodium . . . 5 grains.
Distilled Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Stimulant.

Nebula Zinci Iodati.

℞ Iodated Zinc Caustic . . 2 minims,
or more if prescribed.
Distilled water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

To be used with a spray producer.

Use.—In ozæna, and syphilitic affections of the nose, pharynx, and larynx.

Nebula Zinci Chloridi.

℞ Chloride of Zinc 2 grains.
Distilled Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Nebula Zinci Sulphatis.

℞ Sulphate of Zinc 5 grains.
Distilled Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Astringent.

Nebula Zinci Sulphocarbolatis.

℞ Sulphocarbolate of Zinc	.	5 grains.
Distilled Water		1 ounce.

Dissolve.

Use.—In secondary syphilis of the pharynx and larynx.

V. Fumi—Fuming Inhalations.

These Inhalations are derived from the smoke arising from the ignition of unsized paper, steeped in a solution of nitrate of potash.

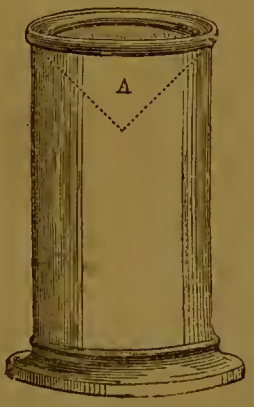


FIG. 2. THE FUMING INHALER.

Though the value of fuming Inhalations has long been recognised both by physicians and patients, the

remedy has not hitherto been placed on a scientific basis. This is now done by requiring the papers to be steeped in solutions of *definite strength*, and by modifying their effects by the addition of various volatile principles.

This form of inhalation is recommended in cases of spasmodic dyspnœa, especially when dependent on asthmatic complications, or on spasm of the abductors of the vocal chords.

The method of using the papers is as follows:—

A strip is lit at one end and dropped into a cylindrical vessel (Fig. 2), about 4 inches high, and of a diameter of 2 inches. The wire gauze cover (A) is then put on, and the fumes are *inhaled* by repeated deep inspirations.

Fumus Potassæ Nitratis* (Nitrated Papers), **No. 1.**

℞	Nitrate of Potash . . .	30 grains.
	Water	1 ounce.

Dissolve.

* Although only an extremely small quantity of saltpetre passes off with the smoke, and the therapeutic value is probably due to the products of the combustion of the paper itself, it has been thought desirable to give the above name to these inhalations, because, whatever the curative agent may be, the employment of Nitrate of Potash is essential.

Saturate white blotting-paper in the solution, and dry. Cut the paper into pieces 3 inches long and ½ an inch broad. (The object of this division of the papers is to enable the practitioner to order definite quantities.) Light a paper, drop it into the "Fuming Inhaler," or any cylindrical vessel, and inhale the smoke. Use from 1 to 6 papers, one after the other, at each Inhalation.

Use.—Anti-spasmodic (*vide* page 91).

Fumus Potassæ Nitratis (Nitrated Papers), **No. II.**

℞ Nitrate of Potash . . . 45 grains.
Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve and treat as in No. 1.

Fumus Potassæ Nitratis (Nitrated Papers), **No. III.**

℞ Nitrate of Potash . . . 60 grains.
Water 1 ounce.

Dissolve and treat as in No. 1.

Note.—A particular character may be given to these papers by the addition of various volatile principles. Thus Camphor and Cassia increase their powers, whilst Benzoin, Santal, and Sumbul reduce their action and make them less irritating. The medium strength paper (No. II.) is generally employed in these cases, and the method of preparing them is to moisten the papers with the tincture, or, in the case of essential oils, with a solution of the

oil (1 drachm dissolved in 9 drachms of Rectified Spirit), and then to expose the papers for a few minutes to allow the spirit to pass off.

These papers should be kept in tin-foil, or prepared in small quantities as the demand requires.

The following are the Preparations found most useful :—

Nitrated Papers, with Compound Tincture of Benzoin.
" " Spirit of Camphor.
" " Oil of Cassia.
" " Oil of Cinnamon.
" " Oil of Santal.
" " Tincture of Sumbul.

Injectiones—Injections.

These Injections, with the exception of Injectio Ferri Perchloridi, the special use of which is described below, are particularly recommended in cases of Cystic Bronchocele, for washing out the cyst when suppuration has existed for a lengthened period, or when the discharge is at all fetid.

Injectio Acidi Carbolici.

℞ Pure Carbolic Acid . . 5 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—Antiseptic.

Injectio Ferri Perchloridi.

℞ Perchloride of Iron . 60 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Use.—To produce coagulation of blood and promote suppuration in the cyst. 1 to 2 drachms is sufficient for an injection.

Injectio Iodi.

℞ Solution of Iodine, B.P. 10 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Use.—Stimulant.

Injectio Potassæ Permanganatis.

℞ Solution of Permanganate of Potash, B.P. . 6 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Use.—Detergent.

Injectiones Hypodermicæ—Hypodermic Injections.

Injectio Acidi Acetici Hypodermica.

℞ Diluted Acetic Acid, B.P. *q. s.*

Use.—A valuable remedy in strumous glandular enlargements. 15 to 30 minims for an injection.

Injectio Ergotinæ Hypodermica.

℞ Ergotine 240 grains.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Ergotine in 3 drachms of water and filter, adding more water to the filter to produce 1 ounce of fluid for injection. In this dissolve

Carbolic Acid 4 grains

to keep it.

Dose, 2 to 6 minims.

Use.—To check hæmorrhage.

Injectio Hydrargyri Iodidi Hypodermica.

℞ Red Iodide of Mercury . 7½ grains.
Iodide of Sodium, about 7½ grains, or less if possible.
Distilled Water . . . to 1 ounce.

Dissolve the Iodide of Sodium in a little water and add it drop by drop to the Iodide of Mercury till the latter is all dissolved. Dilute with more water and filter, pouring over the filter a sufficient quantity of water to produce 1 ounce of fluid. This will contain $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of Iodide of Mercury in 4 minims.

Dose, 4 to 10 minims hypodermically.

Injectio Iodi Hypodermica Communis.

℞ Tincture of Iodine, B.P. *q. s.*

Each minim of this tincture contains about $\frac{1}{24}$ grain of free Iodine and $\frac{1}{80}$ grain of Iodide of Potassium. 15 to 30 minims for an injection.

Injectio Iodi Hypodermica Fortior.

℞ Iodine 40 grains.
Absolute Alcohol . . 1 ounce.
Dissolve by the aid of a gentle heat.

Each minim of this solution contains $\frac{1}{12}$ grain of Iodine. 10 to 15 minims for an injection.

Injectio Iodi Hypodermica Fortissima.

℞ Iodine 360 grains.
Iodide of Potassium . 360 grains.
Distilled Water . . $4\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.

Dissolve and add more distilled water if necessary to make the solution measure exactly 1 ounce, each minim of which will contain $\frac{3}{4}$ grain freo Iodine and the same quantity of Iodide of Potassium. 3 to 5 minims for an injection.

Note.—The Hypodermic Injections of Iodine are recommended in cases of fibrous Bronchocele, the stronger solutions being indicated when the tumour is either very hard or very large.

Injectio Morphiæ Hypodermica.

℞ Acetate of Morphia . . 80 grains.
Distilled Water . . to 1 ounce.

Dissolve the acetate in 6 drachms of distilled water by the aid of a gentle heat, add a drop or two of Diluted Acetic Acid if necessary, to make a clear solution, then filter and wash the filter with distilled water, *q. s.*, so that 1 ounce of filtered liquid is obtained. After agitation preserve carefully. 1 to 3 minims for an injection.

Caution.—This is double the strength of the Injectio Morphiæ Hypodermica contained in the Appendix to the British Pharmacopœia.

Insufflationes—Insufflations.

Insufflations should be introduced by means of a vulcanite pipe to which is attached a piece of flexible india-rubber tube.

A small quantity of starch is recommended as the vehicle for the medicament when applied to the larynx, but for the posterior nares a more bulky and more adhesive vehicle is generally desirable, powdered gum acacia answering the purpose very well.

For the ear, Mr. Woakes recommends Subnitrate of Bismuth or French Chalk.

Insufflatio Acidi Tannici.

℞ Tannic Acid, in powder . 2 grains.
Starch, in powder . . . ½ grain.
Mix.

Use.—As an astringent in hæmorrhage from the larynx and trachea.

Insufflatio Acidi Tannici et Iodoformi.

(Nasal.)

℞ Tannic Acid, in powder . 5 grains.
Iodoform, in fine powder. 2 grains.
Gum Acacia, in fine powder 3 grains.
Mix to form a powder.

Use.—As an astringent and alterative in post-nasal catarrh.

Insufflatio Aluminis.

℞ Alum, in fine powder . 3 grains.
Starch, in powder . . ½ grain.
Mix.

Use.—As a mild astringent in chronic tracheitis.

Insufflatio Aluminis. (*Aural.*)

℞ Alum, in fine powder.
Subnitrate of Bismuth, in fine powder.
Of each an equal quantity.
Mix.

Use.—Astringent.

Insufflatio Ammonii Chloridi.

℞ Chloride of Ammonium, in fine powder 2 grains.
Starch, in powder . . . ½ grain.
Mix.

Use.—As a solvent when mucus is adherent.

Insufflatio Argenti Nitratis. (*Aural.*)

℞ Nitrate of Silver, in fine powder 6 grains.
Subnitrate of Bismuth, in fine powder 60 grains.
Mix.

Use.—Caustic.

Insufflatio Bismuthi.

℞ Subnitrate of Bismuth . 2 grains.
Starch, in powder . . . ½ grain.
Mix.

Use.—As a sedative in congestion of the trachea.

Insufflatio Bismuthi, Morphiæ, et Iodoformi. (*Nasal.*)

℞ Carbonate of Bismuth . 7 grains.
Acetate of Morphia . . ¼ grain
Iodoform, in fine powder. 5 grains.
Gum Acacia, in fine powder 5 grains.
Mix to form a powder.

Use.—Recommended by Dr. Whistler in ozæna and chronic inflammation of the posterior nares.

Insufflatio Boracis.

℞ Borax, in powder . . . 3 grains.
Starch, in powder . . . ½ grain.
Mix.

Use.—Mildly detergent.

Insufflatio Iodoformi.

℞ Iodoform, in fine powder . 1 grain.
Starch, in powder. . . . ½ grain.
Mix.

Use.—Antiseptic and mildly caustic.

Insufflatio Iodoformi. (*Aural.*)

℞ Iodoform, in fine powder.
Subnitrate of Bismuth in fine powder.
Of each an equal quantity.
Mix.

Use.—Antiseptic and mildly caustic.

Insufflatio Morphiæ.

℞ Acetate of Morphia. . . $\frac{1}{16}$ grain.
Starch, in powder . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Rub together to form a powder.

Insufflations of Morphia are also used, containing respectively $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Acetate of Morphia in each, combined with $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of starch.

Use.—Sedative, especially in laryngeal phthisis.

Insufflatio Plumbi Acetatis.

℞ Acetate of Lead, in fine powder 1 grain.
Starch, in powder . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Mix.

Use.—Styptic.

Linctus—Cough Mixtures.

Linctus Communis.

℞ Tincture of Opium . . 20 minims.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid . 40 minims.
Treacle 300 grains.
Hot Water. to 1 ounce.
Mix and cool.

Dose, 1 drachm.

Linctus Glycerini.

℞ Compound Tincture of Camphor, 2 drachms.
Vinegar of Ipecacuanha 40 minims.
Glycerine ½ ounce.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Dose, 1 drachm.

Linctus Limonis.

℞ Solution of Acetate of Morphia 40 minims.
Syrup of Lemons . . . 2 drachms.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Dose, 1 drachm.

Linctus Papaveris.

℞ Compound Tincture of Camphor,
Syrup of Poppies,
Syrup of Tolu.
Of each 160 minims.
Mix.

Dose, 1 drachm.

Linctus Scillæ.

℞ Syrup of Squills,
Syrup of Poppies,
Syrup of Lemons,
Syrup of Tolu.
Of each 2 drachms.
Mix.

Dose, 1 drachm.

Linimenta—Liniments.

Linimentum Aconiti, B.P.

Linimentum Ammoniæ, B.P.

Linimentum Belladonnæ, B.P.

Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum, B.P.

Linimentum Chloroformi, B.P.

Linimentum Crotonis, B.P.

Linimentum Hydrargyri, B.P.

Linimentum Hydrargyri Oleatis.

(10 per cent.)

(*University College Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

℞ Yellow Oxide of Mercury 1 drachm.
Oleic Acid 10 drachms.

To the Oleic Acid, kept agitated in a mortar, sprinkle in the Oxide of Mercury gradually, triturate the mixture frequently during twenty-four hours until the Oxide is dissolved and a viscid solution is formed.

Use.—For promoting absorption in cases of fibrous goitre and indurated cervical glands.

Linimentum Hydrargyri Oleatis cum Morphia.

(*University College Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

℞ Morphia (pure alkaloid) 10 grains.
Oleic Acid 5 drachms.
Dissolve and add
Liniment of Oleate of Mercury, 10% . . . 5 drachms.
Mix.

Use.—Same as the above in cases where the simple oleate causes much pain.

Linimentum Iodi, B.P.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ, B.P.

Lotiones—Lotions.

These lotions, intended for aural use, should be introduced into the ear at a temperature of about 100° F.

Lotio Alkalina.

℞ Bicarbonate of Soda . . 12 grains.
Carbolic Acid 1½ grain.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Lotio Aluminis.

℞ Alum 6 grains,
(or more if prescribed).
Carbolic Acid 1½ grain.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve and mix.

Lotio Ammonii Chloridi Alkalina.

℞ Bicarbonate of Soda . . 6 grains.
Chloride of Ammonium . 6 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Lotio Ammonii Chloridi Astringens.

℞ Chloride of Ammonium . 6 grains.
Alum 6 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Lotio Potassæ Chloratis Alkalina.

℞ Bicarbonate of Soda . . 6 grains.
Chlorate of Potash . . 6 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Lotio Zinci Sulphatis.

℞ Sulphate of Zinc . . . 6 grains.
Carbolic Acid 1½ grain.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Misturæ—Mixtures.

The usual dose of all these mixtures is 1 ounce, the quantity ordered in each formula.

Mistura Acaciæ. *(London Hospital Pharmacopœia.)*

℞ Gum Acacia 150 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Mistura Acida Aromatica.

℞ Alcoholized Sulphuric Acid, 12 minims.
Water. to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Use.—In the night sweats of phthisis.

Mistura Acidi Fluorici.

℞ Diluted Fluoric Acid (½ per cent. solution of the redistilled acid.) 10 minims,
(or more if prescribed).
Water 1 ounce.
Mix.

Recommended by Mr. Woakes as an adjunct in the treatment of Bronchocele.

Mistura Acidi Gallici.

℞ Gallic Acid 10 grains.
Glycerine 40 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.

Rub the Gallic Acid to a powder, add the Glycerine, lastly the water, and mix well.

Mistura Acidi Hydrobromici.

℞ Diluted Hydrobromic Acid, 15 minims.
Water. to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Use.—Recommended by Mr. Weakes in cases of Pulsating Tinnitus.

Mistura Acidi Hydrocyanici.

℞ Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, B.P. 3 minims.
Camphor Water . . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Acidi Nitro-Hydrochlorici.

℞ Diluted Nitro-Hydrochloric Acid 10 minims.
Infusion of Quassia . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Acidi Phosphorici Composita.

℞ Diluted Phosphoric Acid. 15 minims.
Solution of Strychnia (B.P.) 5 minims.
Chloroform Water . . . 2 drachms.
Infusion of Quassia . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Aconiti.

℞ Tincture of Aconite . . 1 minim.
Caramel ½ minim.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Alba.

℞ Sulphate of Magnesia . 30 grains.
Carbonate of Magnesia . 6 grains.
Peppermint Water . . to 1 ounce.
Dissolve and mix.

Use.—To be taken in 2 ounces of warm water before breakfast as an aperient.

Mistura Amara.

℞ Carbonate of Ammonia . 5 grains.
Caramel 1 minim.
Chloroform Water . . . 2 drachms.
Infusion of Quassia . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Ammoniæ cum Æthere.

℞ Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia,
Spirit of Chloroform } each 20 minims
Ether }
Camphor Water . . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Ammoniæ cum Ipecacuanhâ.

℞ Carbonate of Ammonia 4 grains.
Ipecacuanha Wine. . . 16 minims.
Treacle ¼ ounce.
Water. to 1 ounce.
Dissolve and mix.

Dose, One teaspoonful to be taken three times a day.

Use.—In bronchial affections of children.

Mistura Aromatica.

℞ Compound. Powder of Cinnamon 7½ grains.
Spirit of Chloroform . . 20 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Bismuthi.

℞ Subnitrate of Bismuth . 15 grains.
Compound Powder of Tragacanth 5 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Bismuthi Alkalina.

℞ Subnitrate of Bismuth . 10 grains.
Carbonate of Magnesia . 15 grains.
Solution of Potash. . . 10 minims.
Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid 4 minims.
Peppermint Water . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Use.—Given in dyspepsia with pain.

Mistura Chloral Hydratis.

℞ Hydrate of Chloral . . 20 grains.
Syrup of Orange-flowers 40 minims.
Syrup of Tolu 40 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

To be taken largely diluted with water.

Mistura Cinchonæ Acida.

℞ Diluted Nitric Acid . . 10 minims.
Decoction of Yellow Cinchona, ½ ounce.
Water. to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Cinchonæ Ammoniata.

℞ Bicarbonate of Soda . . 10 grains.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, 20 mins.
Decoction of Yellow Cinchona, ½ ounce.
Water to 1 ounce.
Dissolve and mix.

Mistura Cretæ.

℞ Prepared Chalk } each 15 grains.
Gum Acacia . . }
Cinnamon Water . . . 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Croton-Chloral.

℞ Croton-Chloral Hydrate . 4 grains.
Glycerine 15 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Very useful as an anodyne in neuralgic affections of the throat.

Mistura Diaphoretica.

℞ Vinegar of Ipecacuanha . 15 minims.
Spirit of Nitrous Ether . 30 minims.
Saline Mixture . . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Diuretica. (*London Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

℞ Acetate of Potash . . . 20 grains.
Vinegar of Squills . . . 20 minims.
Decoction of Broom . . to 1 ounce.
Dissolve and mix.

Mistura Effervescens.

℞ Bicarbonate of Potash . 20 grains.
Water to 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

15 grains of Citric Acid to be added to the above and drunk during effervescence.

Mistura Ergotæ Plumbea.

℞ Acetate of Lead 2 grains.
Liquid Extract of Ergot . 16 minims.
Distilled Water . . . to 1 ounce.
Dissolve and mix.

Dose, to be taken every two hours.

Use.—In hæmoptysis.

Mistura Ferri Aperiens.

℞ Sulphate of Iron . . . 2 grains.
Sulphate of Magnesia . 30 grains.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid . 5 minims.
Peppermint Water . . to 1 ounce.
Dissolve and mix.

Mistura Ferri et Ammoniæ Citratis.

℞ Ammonio-Citrate of Iron . 5 grains.
Camphor Water . . . 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Mistura Ferri Opiata.

℞ Solution of Perchloride of Iron. 20 minims.
Tincture of Opium . . 1½ minim.
Chloroform Water. . . 2 drachms.
Water. to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Dose, 1 tablespoonful in water every half-hour.

Use.—In hæmoptysis.

Mistura Ferri Perchloridi cum Quassiâ.

℞ Solution of Perchloride of Iron. 20 minims.
Chloroform Water . . 2 drachms
Infusion of Quassia . . to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Gentianæ cum Sodâ.

℞ Bicarbonate of Soda. . . 10 grains.
Spirit of Chloroform. . . 15 minims.
Compound Infusion of Gentian, to 1 ounce.
Dissolve and mix.

To be taken three times a day, or every four hours.

Mistura Guaiaci Ammoniata.

℞ Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum ½ drachm.
Mucilage of Acacia . . . ½ drachm.
Water 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Potassæ Citratis.

℞ Citrate of Potash . . . 30 grains.
Syrup 30 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Dissolve and mix.

Mistura Potassii Bromidi.

℞ Bromide of Potassium . 10 grains.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia 20 minims.
Camphor Water . . . to 1 ounce.
Dissolve and mix.

To be taken largely diluted with water.

Mistura Potassii Iodidi.

℞ Iodide of Potassium . . 3 grains.
(or more if prescribed)
Bitter Mixture . . . 1 ounce.
Dissolve and mix.

To be taken largely diluted with water.

Mistura Quiniæ.

℞ Sulphate of Quinia . . 1 grain.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid . 2½ minims.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Mistura Salina.

℞ Liquor Ammon. Acet. 2 drachms
Caramel 1 minim.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve and mix.

Mistura Salinæ Aperiens.

℞ Sulphate of Magnesia . . ½ drachm.
Caramel 1 minim.
Water to 1 ounce.
Dissolve and mix.

Mistura Scillæ Composita.

℞ Vinegar of Squills . 15 minims.
Vinegar of Ipecacuanhâ, 5 minims.
Compound Tincture of
Camphor . . . 20 minims.
Water to 1 ounce.
Mix.

Mistura Senegæ cum Ammoniâ.

℞ Carbonate of Ammonia . . 4 grains.
Spirit of Ether 10 minims.
Infusion of Senega . . . 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Mistura Sennæ Composita, B.P.

Dose, 1 to 1½ ounce.

Mistura Sodæ cum Rheo.

℞ Bicarbonate of Soda . . 10 grains.
Tincture of Nux Vomica . 10 minims.
Chloroform 1 minim.
Infusion of Rhubarb . . ½ ounce.
Compound Infusion of Gentian, to
1 ounce.
Mix.
To be taken three times a day.

Mistura Sodæ Hypophosphitis.

℞ Hypophosphite of Soda . . 5 grains.
Water 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Mistura Solvens.

℞ Chloride of Ammonium . 30 grains.
Liquid Extract of Liquorice, ½ drachm.
Water. to 1 ounce.
Dissolve and mix.

Dose, 1 tablespoonful every hour.

Mistura Stomachica. (*London Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

℞ Gentian Root, sliced . . 90 grains.
Bitter Orange Peel, bruised 30 grains.
Rhubarb Root, sliced . . 20 grains.
Ginger, sliced 15 grains.
Boiling Water 1 pint.
Infuse for two hours, strain and pour as much cold water over the contents of the strainer as will make the strained product measure one pint. When cold add
Chloroform 20 minims,
and shake till dissolved.

Pastilli—Pastils.

This form of lozenge has been introduced by Dr. Whistler, the basis of it being Glyco-gelatine, a compound much employed in the manufacture of

pessaries and soluble bougies.* Its adaptation to the present purpose was advocated by Dr. Whistler † as a means of applying Iodoform to the throat, and as affording a ready method of prescribing lozenges to meet the requirements of individual cases. The term "pastille" was employed by him to distinguish the new preparation from the common and harder kind of lozenges made with fruit paste or gum. Pastils are specially suited to cases of inflammation of the tongue or palate, and their mucilaginous nature gives much relief in dryness of the throat. They should be of the consistency of firm jelly, that they may dissolve readily, and they should, as a rule, be freshly made, the Glyco-gelatine alone being kept in stock.

Tannin, Rhatany, Kino, and all substances chemically incompatible with Gelatine, cannot, of course, be employed with the basis.‡

The following is the formula for the Glyco-gelatine together with some of the special pastils:

* See Nasal Bougies. (See Page 43.)

† A short note on the use of Iodoform Pastilles, and on the advantages of Gelatine basis in the manufacture of lozenges.—"Medical Times and Gazette," Nov. 1878.

‡ A Glyco-gelatine basis was applied to the manufacture of lozenges, in 1874, by Dr. Kirby. He gave to it the term "Glycecolloid," whilst he called the lozenges "Glycecols." Provisional protection (Specification No. 1051) was secured for the process of making the basis, the formula for which has not been published.

℞ Refined gelatine. 1 ounce.
Glycerine (by weight). . . . 2½ ounces.
Ammonical solution of Carmine, a sufficient quantity.
Orange-flower water 2½ ounces.

The process to be pursued in making the basis is as follows: Soak the Gelatine in the water for two hours, then heat in a water-bath till dissolved; add the Glycerine, and stir well together. Let the mixture cool, and when nearly cold add the Carmine solution, mix till uniformly coloured, and set aside to solidify. After medicating, as directed in the following formulæ, it is cooled by pouring into an oiled tray, and, when solidified, cut into the required number of pastils.

In these formulæ directions are given for making one pastil. One ounce of the mass will make twenty-four.

Pastillus Acidi Boracici.

℞ Boracic acid, in fine powder 2 grains.
Glycerine 2 minims.
Rub together and add the mixture to the
Glyco-gelatine (melted in a water-bath) 18 grains
Mix and set aside to cool, and make one pastil.

Use.—In aphthous affections of the mouth and throat.

Pastillus Acidi Carbolici.

℞ Carbolic Acid. ½ grain.
Glyco-gelatine 18 grains.
Melt the Glyco-gelatine in a water-bath, add the Carbolic Acid and dissolve; then set aside to cool, and make one pastil.

Use.—Antiseptic and stimulant.

Pastillus Ammonii Chloridi.

℞ Chloride of Ammonium . 2 grains.
Rub together, and add the mixture to the
Glyco-gelatine (melted in a water-bath) 18 grains.
Mix and set aside to cool, and make one pastil.

Dose, Let one dissolve slowly at the back of the tongue every half-hour, every hour, or every two hours.

Use.—In chronic pharyngeal catarrh.

Pastillus Bismuthi.

℞ Carbonate of Bismuth . 3 grains.
Glycerine. 3 minims.
Rub together, and add the mixture to
Glyco-gelatine (melted in a water-bath) 18 grains.
Mix, and set aside to cool, and make one pastil.

Dose, 1 every two or three hours.

Use.—In congestion of the pharynx with insufficient secretion.

Pastillus Bismuthi et Morphiæ.

℞ Carbonate of Bismuth . 3 grains.
Acetate of Morphia . . $\frac{1}{40}$ grain.
Glycerine. 3 minims.

Rub together, and add the mixture to the

Glyco-gelatine (melted in a water-bath) 18 grains.

Mix and set aside to cool, and make one pastil.

Dose, Let one pastil slowly dissolve at the back of the tongue at intervals of one or two hours, to relieve dryness of the throat and tickling cough.

Use.—In sub-acute catarrh of the pharynx and larynx; and is a useful sedative in laryngeal phthisis.

Pastillus Bismuthi et Potassæ Chloratis.

℞ Carbonate of Bismuth. . 3 grains.
Chlorate of Potash. . . 2 grains.
Glycerine. 3 minims.

Rub together, and add the mixture to the

Glyco-gelatine (melted in a water-bath) 18 grains.

Mix and set aside to cool, and make one pastil.

Dose, Let one dissolve slowly at the back of the tongue every hour or two.

Use.—In granular pharyngitis with follicular ulcerations of the tonsils, and in aphthæ of the mouth.

Pastillus Iodoformi.

℞ Iodoform, in fine powder . 1 grain
(more or less, if prescribed).
Glycerine 1 minim.
Rub together, and add the mixture to the
Glyco-gelatine (melted in a water-bath) . 18 grains.
Mix and set aside to cool, and make one pastil.

Dose, Let one dissolve slowly on the tongue every two, three, or four hours.

Use.—In syphilitic eruptions of the tongue, mouth, and throat, and in chronic pharyngitis.

Pigmenta, or Solutions for Local Application.

Note.—The following Glycerines are used as Throat Pigmenta.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici, B.P.

Glycerinum Amyli, B.P.

Glycerinum Acidi Tannici, B.P.

Glycerinum Boracis, B.P.

Glycerinum Tragacanthæ.

℞ Tragacanth in powder, 60 grains.
Glycerine ½ ounce (fluid)
Water 1½ drachm.
Mix and heat for 10 minutes in a water-bath.

Note.—This is also used as a pill excipient.

Liquor Epispasticus, B.P.

Pigmentum Acidi Carbolici.

30 grains { of the crystals in each ounce of water.

Pigmentum Aluminii Acetatis.

℞ Potash Alum 34 grains.
Distilled water . . . 2 drachms.
Dissolve.
Acetate of Lead . . . 40 grains.
Distilled water . . . 2 drachms.
Dissolve. Mix the two solutions and filter, adding more distilled water over the filter till 1 ounce of filtrate is obtained.

This pigment may be diluted with an equal quantity of water for use as a gargle, nasal douche, or spray inhalation.

Pigmentum Aluminii Chloridi.

15 minims { of the solution in each ounce of water.

Pigmentum Argenti Nitratis Dilutum.

30 grains { of the salt in each ounce of distilled water.

„ **Argenti Nitratis Forte.**

60 grains { of the salt in each ounce of distilled water.

Pigmentum Chloral et Camphoræ.

℞ Camphor, in coarse powder,
Hydrate of Chloral, of each ½ ounce.
Rub together in a warm mortar, until completely liquefied, and filter.

Use.—As an anæsthetic applied externally in neuralgic affections of the throat.

Pigmentum Cupri Sulphatis.

15 grains { of the salt in each ounce of water.

„ **Ferro-Aluminis.**

60 grains „ „

„ **Ferri Perchloridi Dilutum.**

60 grains „ „

„ **Ferri Perchloridi Forte.**

120 grains „ „

„ **Ferri Sulphatis.**

60 grains „ „

Pigmentum Iodi.

This is a synonymous term for Linimentum Iodi, B.P.

Pigmentum Tolutanum.

℞ Balsam of Tolu . . . 96 grains.
Ether. . .(S.G. '735). 1 ounce.
Dissolve.

Useful in diphtheria.

Pigmentum Zinci Chloridi Dilutum.

15 grains { of the salt in each ounce of water.

„ **Zinci Chloridi Forte.**
30 grains „ „

„ **Zinci Sulphatis.**
60 grains „ „

Tinctura Iodi, B.P.

Pilulæ—Pills.

Pilula Aloës cum Belladonna.

℞ Extract of Socotrine Aloes, 1½ grain.
Extract of Nux Vomica . ½ grain.
Extract of Belladonna . ¼ grain.
Mix and make one pill.

Dose, 1 pill to be taken every other night, or every night if required.

Pilula Aloës et Myrrhæ, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Pilula Aloës et Ferri. (*London Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

℞ Socotrine Aloës . . . 1 grain.
Dried Sulphate of Iron,
in powder . . 1 grain.
Extract of Gentian . . 2 grains.
Mix to make one pill.

Dose, 1 to 3 pills.

Pilula Assafœtidæ Composita, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Pilula Cathartica. (*London Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

℞ Jalap, in powder 3 grains.
Socotrine Aloës, in powder } 1 grain
Gamboge, in powder . . } of each
Oil of Cloves ⅓ minim.
Water, a sufficiency.
Mix to make one pill.

Dose, 1 to 3 pills.

Pilula Digitalis Plumbea.

℞ Acetate of Lead. . . . $\frac{1}{5}$ grain.
Distilled water 1 minim.
Dissolve and add
Opium, in powder . . . $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.
Digitalis leaf, in powder . $\frac{1}{5}$ grain.
Liquorice root, in powder. 1 grain.
Glycerine of Tragacanth . q.s.
Mix and make one pill.

Dose, 3 pills four times a day.

Use. In pulmonary phthisis.

Pilula Hydrargyri cum Cretâ.

℞ Mercury with chalk. . . 1 grain.
Compound powder of Ipecacuanha, 2 grains.
Glycerine of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.
Mix to make one pill.

Dose, 1 two or three times a day.

Use.—In secondary syphilis.

Pilula Hydrargyri cum Opio.

℞ Mercurial pill $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Opium, in powder . . . $\frac{1}{3}$ grain.
Glycerine of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.
Mix to make one pill.

Dose, 1, two or three times a day.

Use.—In secondary syphilis.

Pilula Hydrargyri Cyanidi.

℞ Cyanide of Mercury . . $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.
Sugar of Milk $\frac{3}{4}$ grain.
Triturate to a fine powder and add
Glycerine of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.
Mix to make 1 pill.

Note.—Cyanide of Mercury pills should be rendered tasteless by a covering of varnish.

Dose, 1 twice a day.

Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi cum Rheo.

℞ Calomel 1 grain.
Compound Rhubarb Pill . 2 grains.
Extract of Hyoscyamus . 1 grain.
Mix and make one pill.

Use.—To be taken at bed-time.

Pilula Hydrargyri Viridis.

℞ Green Iodide of Mercury. $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Opium, in powder . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Glycerine of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.
Mix to make one pill.

Dose, 1 night and morning.

Use.—In secondary syphilis.

Pilula Iodoformi.

℞ Iodoform 2 grains.
Sugar of milk 1 grain.
Triturate to a fine powder, and add
Glycerine of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.
Mix to make one pill.

Dose, 1, two or three times a day.

Pilula Nucis Vomicæ Cathartica.

℞ Extract of Nux Vomica . . ¼ grain.
Compound Extract of Colocynth } of each
Extract of Henbane . . } 1¼ grain.
Compound Rhubarb pill .
Mix to make one pill.

Dose, 1 or 2 pills.

Pilula Podophylli.

℞ Resin of Podophyllum . . ⅙ grain.
Extract of Henbane . . } of each
Compound Rhubarb pill . } 1½ grain.
Powdered Capsicum . . . ½ grain.
Mix to make one pill.

Dose, 1 to 2 pills.

Pilula Rhei Composita, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Pilula Saponis Composita, B.P.

Dose, 3 to 5 grains.

Pilula Scillæ Composita, B.P.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Pilula Zinci Valerianatis.

℞ Valerianate of Zinc . . . 1 grain.
Compound Pill of Assafœtida 2 grains.
Mix to make one pill.

Dose, 1 or 2 pills.

Pulveres—Powders.

Pulvis Emeticus.

℞ Sulphate of Zinc . . . 20 grains.
Dissolve and dilute largely with warm water.

Pulvis Rhei cum Sodâ.

℞ Rhubarb in powder . . 10 grains.
Bicarbonate of Soda . . 10 grains.
Ginger in powder . . $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Mix to make one powder.

Pulvis Zinci cum Belladonna.

℞ Extract of Belladonna. . $\frac{1}{6}$ grain.
Oxide of Zinc 5 grains.
Rub together to form a powder.

To be taken at bedtime.

Use.—In checking night sweats.

Trochisci—Lozenges.

The Lozenges herein formulated are, with the exception of those containing Carbolic Acid, made with *fruit pastes** in all cases where they are prescribed for their *immediate local effect.* When employed for their constitutional action, there is no objection to the hard consistence of the officinal lozenge.

Most of the lozenges contain from 70 to 80 per cent. of fruit paste in each, 1 to 2 per cent. of powdered Tragacanth, 4 per cent. of sugar, and a varying quantity of the medicament, according to the formulæ given.

The patient should be directed to allow the lozenges to dissolve passively in the mouth, and fluids should not be drunk for a short time after their use.

* These are well-known articles of commerce, with which lozenge-manufacturers are quite conversant.

Trochisci Acidi Benzoici.

℞ Benzoic Acid, in powder . 175 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Red Currant Paste as much as is sufficient.

Mix the dry ingredients, then add the Red Currant Paste until the whole mass weighs 1 lb.; divide into 350 lozenges, of 20 grains each, and dry them in a hot-air chamber at a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains about ½ grain of Benzoic Acid, and is marked B.A.

Dose, One Lozenge every four hours; if used as a "voice-lozenge," one should be taken a quarter of an hour before using the voice.

Use.—A most valuable stimulant and "voice-lozenge," in cases of nervo-muscular weakness of the throat.

Trochisci Acidi Carbolici.

℞ Pure Carbolic Acid. . 350 grains.
Gum Acacia, in powder, 220 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 5468 grains (12½ ounces).
Mucilage of Gum Acacia 1 ounce.
Distilled Water, as much as is sufficient.

Mix the Carbolic Acid with the powders, add the Mucilage and water to form a mass weighing 1 lb., and divide into 350 lozenges, and dry them in a hot-air chamber at a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains about 1 grain of Carbolic Acid, and is marked C.A.

Dose, One lozenge four or five times daily.

Use.—Antiseptic and stimulant.

Trochisci Acidi Tannici.

℞ Tannic Acid, in powder . 525 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Tannic Acid, and is marked T.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Strongly astringent.

Trochisci Aconiti.

℞ Tincture of Aconite . . 175 minims
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains the equivalent of half a minim of Tincture of Aconite, and is marked A.C.

Dose, One lozenge every half-hour or hour.

Use.—In tonsillitis and febrile affections of the throat. (First recommended as a lozenge by Dr. Prosser James : "Sore Throat," 1860.)

Trochisci Ammonii Chloridi.

℞ Chloride of Ammonium, in powder, 700 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 140 grains.
Refined sugar, in powder. 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains about 2 grains of Chloride of Ammonium, and is marked M.A.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 hours.

Useful in congestion of the pharynx and larynx.

Trochisci Althææ.

℞ Powdered decorticated Marshmallow Root . . 400 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder . . ¾ pound.
Gum Acacia, in powder . . ½ pound.
Orange-flower water and white of egg as much as is sufficient to make into 350 soft lozenges.

Macerate the Marsh-mallow Root in a sufficient quantity of orange-flower water for 12 hours, strain, then add the Gum Acacia and sugar; dissolve and evaporate to the consistence of honey with constant stirring; add gradually the white of egg beaten up with more orange-flower water. Evaporate with stirring till the paste will not adhere to the hand. Then divide into lozenges.

Dose, One lozenge every half-hour or hour.

Use.—Emollient. Valuable after excision of tonsils or uvula.

Trochisci Boracis.

℞ Borax, in powder. . . 1050 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 140 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder, 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains 3 grains of Borax, and is marked B.O.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Mildly detergent, useful in thrush and muscular weakness of the throat.

Trochisci Catechu.

℞ Pale Catechu 700 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made.

Each lozenge contains 2 grains of Catechu, and is marked C.T.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 hours.

Use.—Astringent, but less powerful than the Tannin.

Trochisci Cubebæ.

℞ Cubebs, in powder . . 200 grains.
Extract of Liquorice . . 1225 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar 200 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains about $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Cubebs, and is marked C.B.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Very serviceable in diminishing excessive secretion of mucus from pharynx, larynx, or trachea. These lozenges closely resemble the "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," which have so much reputation both in America and Europe, but Black Currant paste is employed, and less gum and sugar.

Trochisci Guaiaci.

℞ Guaiacum resin, in powder, 700 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains 2 grains of Guaiacum, and is marked G.

Dose, One lozenge every 2 hours in acute inflammation ; 3 times a day in chronic affections.

Use.—A specific for arresting crescent inflammation of the tonsils, and useful both in acute and sub-acute inflammation of the pharynx, and in acute follicular disease of the tonsils, &c.

Trochisci Kino.

℞ Kino, in powder . . . 700 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains 2 grains of Kino, and is marked K.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Astringent; rather less powerful than Rhatany.

Trochisci Krameriæ.

℞ Extract of Rhatany, in powder 1050 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Red Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Mix and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains 3 grains of Extract of Rhatany, and is marked R.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—A very useful astringent; Rhatany does not disagree with the stomach, as is often the case with Tannic Acid, nor does it cause constipation to the same extent as Kino and Catechu.

Trochisci Lactucæ.

℞ Extract of Lettuce . . 350 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 100 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains 1 grain of Extract of Lettuce, and is marked L.

Dose, One lozenge every hour or two.

Use.—Soothing and mildly sedative.

Trochisci Potassæ Chloratis.

℞ Chlorate of Potash, in powder . . . 1050 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 140 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains 3 grains of Chlorate of Potash, and is marked P.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Stimulant and antiseptic. Useful in thrush and aphthous ulceration.

Trochisci Potassæ Citratis.

℞ Citrate of Potash, in powder 1050 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 140 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Red Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains 3 grains of Citrate of Potash, and is marked C.P.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.
Use.—Topical Sialogogue.

Trochisci Potassæ Tartratis Acidæ.

℞ Acid Tartrate of Potash . 1050 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 140 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Red Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains 3 grains of Acid Tartrate of Potash, and is marked T.P.

Dose, One lozenge every 2 or 3 hours.
Use.—Topical Sialogogue.

Trochisci Pyrethri.

℞ Pellitory Root, in powder 350 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 70 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains 1 grain of Pellitory, and is marked P.Y.

Dose, One lozenge every 2 or 3 hours.
Use.—A very valuable Sialogogue.

Trochisci Sedativi.

℞ Extract of Opium, in powder 35 grains.
Tragacanth, in powder . 100 grains.
Refined Sugar, in powder 280 grains.
Black Currant Paste, as much as is sufficient.

Prepare and divide into 350 lozenges, in the same manner as Benzoic Acid lozenges are directed to be made. Each lozenge contains $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of Extract of Opium, and is marked S.

Dose, One lozenge every 3 or 4 hours.

Use.—Sedative, for irritative coughs and painful conditions of the pharynx.

Unguenta—Ointments.

Unguentum Hydrargyri, B.P.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.

℞ Red Iodide of Mercury . 1 part.
Simple Ointment . . . 9 parts.
Mix.

This ointment is three times stronger than that of the British Pharmacopœia, and is the preparation which has been prescribed with so much success in India as an external application in Bronchocele. The ointment should be made fresh whenever required for use.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oleatis (20 per Cent).

(*University College Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

℞ Yellow Oxide of Mercury 2 drachms.
Oleic Acid 10 drachms.

To the Oleic Acid, kept agitated in a mortar, sprinkle in the Oxide of Mercury gradually, and triturate frequently during 24 hours, until the oxide is dissolved and a gelatinous solution is formed.

Use.—Same as Linimentum Hydrargyri Oleatis, but stronger.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxydi Rubri, B.P.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis, B.P.

Unguentum Iodi, B.P.

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi, B.P.

Unguentum Sabinæ, B.P.

Unguentum Simplex, B.P.

Unguentum Zinci, B.P.

APPENDIX.

NUTRITIVE ENEMA.

As a considerable number of patients suffering from throat disease are unable to swallow, it is of the greatest importance in treating these affections

that the best means of introducing nourishment into the system *per rectum* should be at the command of the practitioner. The formula given below is a slight modification of that published by Leube* in 1871. The Editor commenced experiments with nutritive enemata in January, 1872, and in 1874 arrived at the conclusion that the following is the best formula :†

Cooked beef, mutton or chicken,	3 ounces	7 dr.
Sweetbread	1 ounce	7 dr.‡
Fat		6 ,,
Brandy		2 ,,
Water		3 ounces

These ingredients, mixed together, will measure 9 ounces. The meat, sweetbread and fat must be first passed through a fine mincing-machine, and then rubbed up, with the water gradually added, to make a thick paste. It is well to warm the mass to a temperature of 100° Fahr. shortly before using it. The enema should be given at a temperature of 90° to 95°, and *ought not to be administered more than twice in the twenty-four hours.* The rectum should be washed out twice or thrice a week with tepid water, three or four hours before giving the nutritive injection.

* "Deutsches Archiv. f. klin. Medicin," No. xx. 1871.

† The ordinary elastic bottle enema with a tube half an inch in bore, answers the purpose very well. It is supplied by Messrs. Mayer & Meltzer, instrument makers to the Hospital.

‡ Half a drachm of pancreatine (Savory & Moore) or 4 ounces of pancreatic emulsion may be used if the fresh pancreas cannot be obtained. In the latter case the fat, brandy, and water should be omitted.

DAILY DIET TABLE.

	Full	Milk Milk, 2 Pints	Fish	Half-Full	Half-Milk	Extras to be ordered only by the Medical Officers.
Breakfast. 8 A.M.	Bread, 4 oz.* Butter, ½ oz. Tea, half a pint. Sugar, 1¼ oz. Milk, 2 oz.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, ½ oz. Tea, half a pint. Sugar, 1¼ oz.	Is the same as Full Diet, but ½ lb. of Fish in place of Meat for Dinner.	Is the same as Full, but only 3 oz. of Cooked Meat is given and 8 oz. of Bread allowed.	Is the same as Milk Diet, but only 1 pint of Milk and 1 Egg are allowed.	2 oz. of Cooked Meat. Chop. Light Pudding. Beef-Tea (1 lb. of gravy beef to each pint). Eggs. Oysters. Green Vegetables. Bottled Ale or Stout.
Dinner. 12.30 P.M.	Bread, 4 oz. 6 oz. Cooked Meat.† 6 oz. Potatoes.‡ Pudding. Porter, half a pint.§	‖ Bread, 4 oz. Beef-Tea, half a pint (made from ½ lb. of beef). 2 Eggs.				
Tea. 4·30 P.M.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, ½ oz. Tea, half a pint. Sugar, 1¼ oz. Milk, 2 oz.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, ½ oz. Tea, half a pint. Sugar, 1¼ oz.				
Supper. 8 P.M.	Arrowroot or Corn Flour, with half a pint Milk, or 1 pint Gruel, or Suet and half a pint Milk, or 4 oz. Bread and half a pint of Porter.	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Gruel, or Rice, or 1 Egg.				

* The entire quantity of Bread, Butter, and Sugar allowed for the day is allotted each morning, and may be used at different meals, according to the inclination of the Patient. †8 oz. *uncooked* Meat—Sunday and Wednesday, Roast Beef; Monday, Thursday, Saturday, Roast Mutton; Tuesday, Boiled Mutton; Friday, Boiled Beef. ‡6 oz. *uncooked* Potatoes. §When Porter is not given Barley Water is allowed. ‖Where the Patient can take no solid food 1 pint of Beef Tea and 1 extra Egg are allowed in place of the Bread.

The Medical Officers give daily Laryngoscopic Demonstrations and Clinical Instruction on the cases under treatment.

The Hospital is open to occasional professional visitors; but those who wish to acquire practice in the use of the laryngoscope, by constant attendance, are required to enter as Students.

Fee for 3 *Months' Instruction* .	3 *guineas.*
Perpetual Fee . . .	7 *guineas.*

Out-Patients attend daily at 2·30 P.M. and on Tuesday and Friday at 6.30 p.m., the latter evening being devoted to the treatment of ear diseases.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Out-Patients and from 150 to 200 In-Patients are treated annually.

By order of the Council,

R. H. SEMPLE, M.D.,

Dean.

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